

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1984

20p

No 61,928

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The Greene years
Tributes to Graham Greene; Britain's greatest living novelist, on his eightieth birthday

Eastern promise
David Howell, MP, on Hongkong's future under Chinese rule
Riding to the top
Jenny MacArthur previews the Burghley Horse Trials
Story time
Reviews of fiction by Muriel Spark, Michael Moorcock and others

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared between two winners yesterday. Mr Anthony Stoddard of Kew, London, and Mr Philip Dhillon of Finchley, London, each received £1,000.

Portfolio list page 16; how to play, information service, back page.

Agreement close in Israel talks

Unexpected progress in the Labour-Likud negotiations, which had appeared stalled makes it likely that a government of national unity may be formed soon in Israel. Mr Moshe Shahal, the Labour whip, said: "All controversial matters have been solved" and the stage has been set for a resumption of talks between Mr Peres and Mr Shamir.

Farmers try to beat milk quotas

More than 20,000 dairy farmers, nearly half the total number in England and Wales, have applied for treatment as special cases under the EEC milk quota scheme introduced earlier this year.

Page 2



Reuters plea

Reuters news agency has appealed for help in finding Jonathan Wright, a correspondent missing in Lebanon for a week.

Wall of silence, page 5

11 patients die

Eleven patients have died at the Stanley Royd psychiatric hospital at Wakefield after a food poisoning epidemic which began 10 days ago.

Cauthen talks

Steve Cauthen poised to become the first American to win the English Jockeys' title since Danny Maher in 1913. gives a rare interview. Page 20

Leader page 13
Letters: Our miners from Mr C D H Everett and Mr R Hickman, MP, EEC, from Mr P Allott; history from Mr J Clifford
Leading articles: Pit talks; Sharpeville; Kart racing
Features pages 10-12

Will families benefit from a minimum wage asks Frank Field; The Minnesota roots of Walter Mondale; Part three of Norman Mailer's future vision; A new book on the symbolic strength of the Greenham women
Obituary, page 14
M. Gaston Palewski, The Rev Professor James Kinley
Classified, pages 21-26
La crème de la crème Property

Home News	2-4	Events	28
Overseas	5-7	Property	24-25
Arts	14-15	Science	14
Business	8	Sport	18-21
Court	14	TV & Radio	27
Crossword	28	Theatre, etc	27
Diary	12	Weather	28
		Wills	14

Acrimony as coal peace process verges on collapse

• Talks planned tomorrow between coal board and miners' leaders were cancelled yesterday and the peace process neared collapse as both sides dug deeper into entrenched positions.

• The Prime Minister, rejecting Labour's request for a recall of Parliament, said the dispute could be quickly settled if the NUM accepted closure of uneconomic pits. Page 15

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The peace process in the pit strike faltered last night and looked certain to collapse as both sides dug deeper into their entrenched bargaining positions.

Talks due to take place tomorrow were cancelled yesterday after the National Coal Board made clear that it was not willing to reopen negotiations unless the National Union of Mineworkers accepted the closure of "uneconomic" pits was on the agenda.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, said last night: "I am ready at any time to meet people to discuss constructive views to settle the dispute. If Mr Scargill has something constructive to say, I will be ready to see him on Sunday."

The swift response of Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the union, was "I think Mr MacGregor needs a long rest". The union's general secretary Mr Peter Heathfield, added: "They are playing ducks and drakes with us."

Mr MacGregor went further in a BBC interview when told that the miners' board was accusing the coal board of scuppering the talks. "That would be normal for Mr Scargill", he said. "He lies through his teeth."

The latest development in the Recall of Parliament ruled out

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday insisted that nothing had changed in the pit dispute and that it could be settled within the National Union of Mineworkers was prepared to accept longstanding principles and procedures for the closure of uneconomic pits.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, rejecting Labour's request for a recall of Parliament, told Mr Neil Kinnock that the Commons had already debated the industrial situation, on July 31.

"During that debate," she said, "I pointed out that over many years pits which are not totally exhausted have been closed when it is no longer economic to mine them: the Labour Government not only acted on this principle but also embodied it in legislation."

"Since the debate, the point at issue has not changed. Nor

has anything been done to commit the TUC to organize support for any union facing legal action under the laws was taken after complaints from one big delegation that it had voted the wrong way.

The effect of the mistake by the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which has 780,000 votes, was to support a motion, encouraging unions to defy the law instead of voting for an amendment which made clear that TUC backing would not necessarily be automatic.

Nalgo said that it had misunderstood the voting ar-

Continued on back page, col 5

Hardliners lose after vote error

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The labour movement pulled back last night from adopting a hardline policy of opposition to the Government's employment legislation after a voting wrangle.

A decision to back a left-wing move to commit the TUC to organize support for any union facing legal action under the laws was taken after complaints from one big delegation that it had voted the wrong way.

The effect of the mistake by

the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which has 780,000 votes, was to support a motion, encouraging unions to defy the law instead of voting for an amendment which made clear that TUC backing would not necessarily be automatic.

Nalgo said that it had

misunderstood the voting ar-

Continued on back page, col 5

TUC council moves to the left

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Brighton

The next general secretary of the TUC, Mr Norman Willis, will start work at the end of this week with a general council on which the influence of the Left has increased.

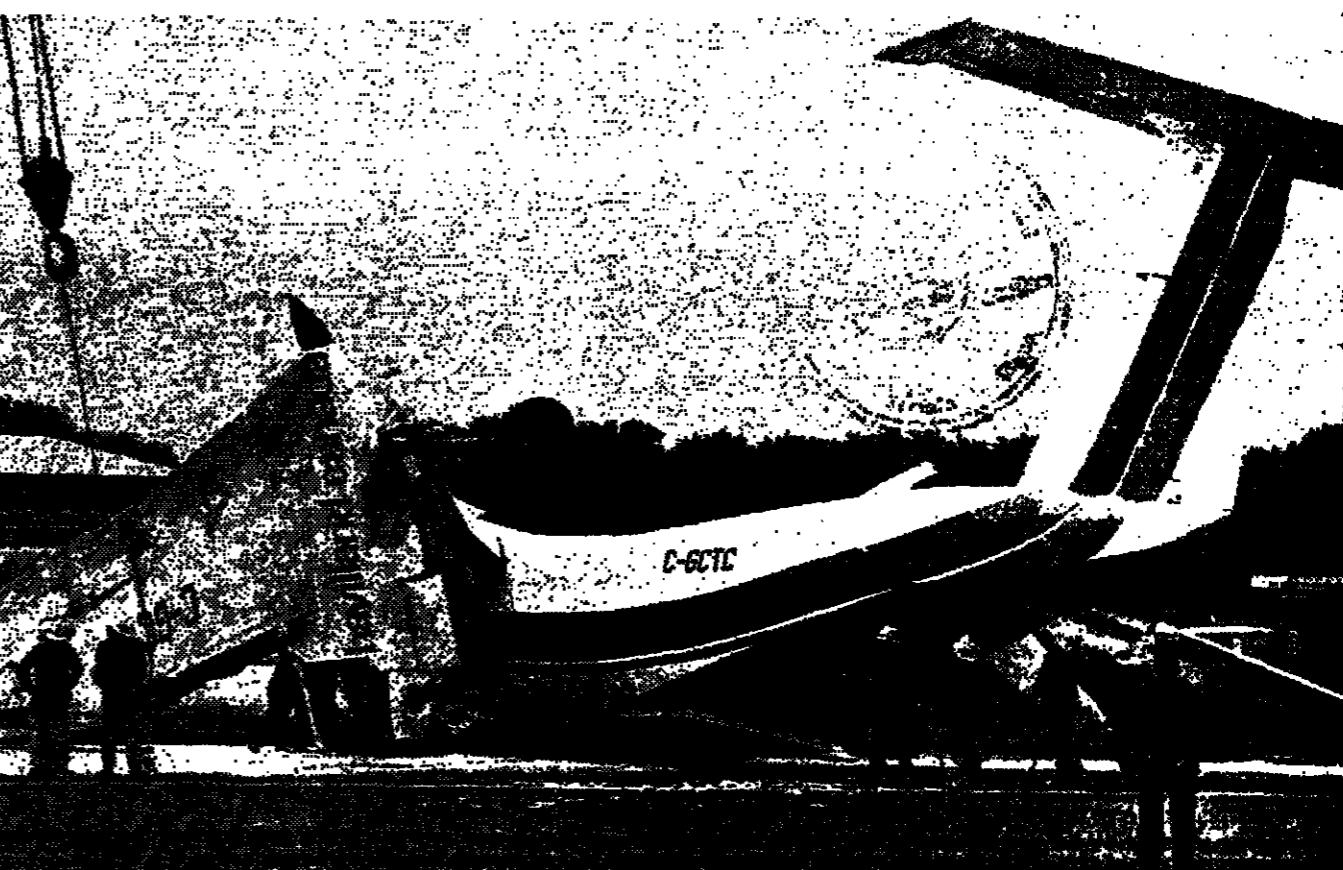
Changes in the composition of the ruling body of the Labour movement flowing from elections and changes in the seats reserved for unions with more than 100,000 members mean that the Left can probably rely on three extra votes.

A calculation of the political split of the new general council gives the Right a crude 26-24 majority compared with its present majority, which is roughly 31-20. However, within those totals there could be fluctuations depending on the issues under discussion.

day's miners' vote and people like Bill Sims and John Lyons being booted by a majority of delegates and then being put back into the general council."

The Left's gains come mainly from the mandates given to the town hall union Nalgo's four representatives by the professional civil servants, Mr David Lambert, of the hosiery workers' union and Mr Bob Stevenson, the leader of the furniture workers.

Mr Cameron said after the election results that the new general council did not reflect the broad spread of membership. "It amazes me that we can have decisions like yester-



The snapped wings and burnt wreckage of the de Havilland Buffalo transport (Photograph: Roger Allen).

Crew unhurt after air show crash

By Edward Townsend

The pilot, co-pilot, and third crew member of a de Havilland Buffalo transport aircraft escaped with only minor injuries yesterday when the plane crashed in a sheet of flame on the main runway during the Farnborough air display.

A de Havilland company spokesman said that Captain Bill Loversidge, Mr Brad Fowler, the co-pilot, and Mr Eric Grey, were "shaken" and had been taken to a nearby hospital for checks.

He said Captain Loversidge, a former

Teachers angry over split decision 5.1% pay award

By Colin Hughes

Arbitrators have awarded school teachers a 5.1 per cent pay increase back-dated to April 1, only 0.6 per cent above the employer's final offer. The award brings the average teacher's salary up from £9,720 to £10,200 a year.

Teachers' union leaders reactions varied from disappointment to dismay, and some last night predicted that angry members would immediately call on their local branches to start indefinite protest sanctions in schools.

The unions will have to resist such calls, since they are bound by the arbitrator's decision, but their leaders are ominously predicting a turbulent pay round next year.

Employers greeted the result with delighted relief, saying it confirmed that the arbitrators accepted their argument that local education authorities cannot afford to pay more because of Government cash limits.

They warned, however, that even the £25m extra necessary to meet the 0.6 per cent cap would mean many authorities being unable to afford to replace

He added that arms reduction treaties with the Soviet Union would be made "all the more feasible by maintaining our resolve to keep our defences strong."

The President's address contained no new proposals for getting the stalled medium and long-range missile talks going again. On the other hand, his address did not contain any anti-Soviet rhetoric which characterized his earlier addresses to this and other similar gatherings during the earlier phase of his Administration.

The President emphasized the need to maintain America's traditional alliances. "Our interests and Nato's are complementary. Their strength helps us and vice-versa."

Democrats' smiles, page 7

3,300 jobs in danger at Acrow

By Jeremy Warner

Acrow, one of Britain's best known engineering companies, called in the receivers yesterday after a five-year struggle to stave off the effects of persistent heavy losses. The decision leaves more than 3,300 workers facing an uncertain future.

More than half these jobs are with Coles Cranes at Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, and at Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Acrow also employs 540 in various businesses in the Stockport area of Cheshire and 580 at Saffron Walden, Essex. Another 338 are employed at its Prestman Brothers excavator subsidiary at Hull. There are further subsidiaries at Harfield, Middlesex, and Maidstone, Essex.

The Acrow directors asked Barclays Bank to appoint receivers when it became apparent that the group - which lost £14m last year - will continue to suffer heavy losses.

Barclays is one of 16 British and overseas banks collectively owed about £50m by Acrow. In addition, the group owes £22m to other creditors. A large number of trade creditors is not expected to get its money back.

Reasons for it. Chancellor Helmut Kohl was still welcome in West Germany.

The visit developed into an international issue after the Russians mounted a virulent campaign against West Germany.

A row quickly broke out in Bonn over German handling of the visit. Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Opposition who made the first visit as Chancellor to East Germany in 1970, blamed the "garrulous dilettantism" and opposition to the visit in the Christian Democratic Party for the postponement.

A row quickly broke out in Bonn over German handling of the visit. Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Opposition who made the first visit as Chancellor to East Germany in 1970, blamed the "garrulous dilettantism" and opposition to the visit in the Christian Democratic Party for the postponement.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

(You'll probably find our price better than me too.)

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.

For more information, please call or write to Bernard Hodgson, Bovis Construction Ltd., Bovis House, Northolt Rd., Harrow, Middx. HA2 0EE. Tel: 01-422 3488.</

Air show orders for Marconi and BAE

British Aerospace said at the Farnborough Air Show yesterday that it had won £6m worth of orders for three of its Jetstream 31 light turbo-prop transport aircraft.

One has been ordered by Swedair and the other two are for United States and British Corporations.

• Marconi announced its second export sale in a week of the new British torpedo, Sting Ray.

Last week it sold Sting Ray to Thailand, and a sale to Egypt has now been agreed. Marconi put the value of the two deals at £70m.

• Scottish Expedition Airways announced an £8m order for two Swedish 35-seat commuter airliners, the Saab-Fairchild 340 twin turbo-prop.

• The Hummer, the first high technology competitor to the US Army Jeep, has been produced by the Texas-based LTV Aerospace and Defence Company. It has 15 versions and is bigger than a Jeep.

Fighter bid, page 4

Dismissal of gamekeeper fair

A gamekeeper whose love life in a tied cottage embarrassed his employer was fairly dismissed, an industrial tribunal decided yesterday.

The tribunal, sitting in Brighton, heard last month that Mr Michael Mann, aged 28, was dismissed by Lord Benson, aged 75, a former adviser to the Bank of England, who has a shoot on an estate at Singleton, near Chichester, West Sussex.

Lord Benson said his shooting friends were embarrassed by Mr Mann who lived at his tied gamekeeper's cottage at Singleton with two wives and two mistresses in five years.

In its ruling yesterday, the tribunal said it found it difficult to think that Lord Benson could have acted in any other way than to dismiss his gamekeeper.

Greenham camp eviction sought

The Department of Transport is to seek a possession order on the land occupied by about thirty women peace protesters outside the main gate of the Greenham Common cruise missile base in Berkshire in the High Court on September 12.

The date was announced last night on the eve of the third anniversary of the establishment of the original camp there in 1981.

Raiders play at cat and mouse

Two pairs of burglars trying to raid a rugby club thought the police were with them until they realized they had a common purpose.

At Gloucester Magistrates' Court two of the men were remanded on bail. Stephen Large, aged 21, of Harland Road, and Peter Robins, aged 19, of Arden House, Podmore, both of Gloucester, admitted attempted burglary at Widnes Old Boys' Rugby Club, Gloucester.

Safety campaign on motorways

A big campaign to combat "motorway madness" on the southern sections of the M1 and M6 is to be launched tomorrow by Northamptonshire police and five neighbouring forces.

About a hundred police will be deployed between London and Coventry and displays will mounted at service areas in an effort to reduce the 515 accidents that caused death and injury last year, one of the worst records on Britain's motorways.

Offer rejected

A meeting of 2,000 British Aerospace manual workers at the Filton aircraft factory in Bristol yesterday rejected a pay offer worth up to £250 next year. They have been on strike for five weeks.

Prior takes his final curtain

By Richard Ford

Mr James Prior left Northern Ireland yesterday for the last time as Secretary of State, after a 15-week farewell performance in which speculation has steadily mounted about his successor and his own future.

Mr Prior's departure from one of the toughest jobs in politics has been likened to that of an ageing star making curtain call after curtain call in Belfast, Dublin, and in the Commons before retiring to the wings. Only a crisis in the province will bring Mr Prior back to Stormont before the limited Cabinet reshuffle which the Prime Minister is expected to announce within a matter of days.

Mr Prior left the province as he found it on his reluctant arrival almost three years ago - with a hunger strike in progress. In 1981 it was republicans who were fasting; now six "loyalist" prisoners are going without food in an attempt to force the government to grant segregation of inmates at Magilligan jail in Londonderry.

At Stormont, Mr Prior met a delegation representing bus drivers in the province who expressed their concern at growing attacks on them before

Dairy farmers rush to claim special treatment

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

More than 20,000 dairy farmers, nearly half the total number in England and Wales, have applied for treatment as special cases under the EEC milk quota scheme introduced earlier this year.

The avalanche of applications has astonished and dismayed the Ministry of Agriculture, which had hoped to have dealt with hardship cases and to have issued revised individual allocations by the end of this month.

To meet its target, it would now have to process some 1,000 applications a day, which is clearly out of the question. Even the National Farmers' Union, which encouraged its members to look for every possible loophole, admits that the figure has exceeded its highest estimates.

The grounds for claiming special treatment have been deliberately tightly defined, and do not admit the argument that a farmer has no economically viable alternative to dairying.

Under the scheme he is required to reduce his production by 9 per cent, or pay a penal levy on the excess, unless he can show that his 1983 output was abnormally low because of serious natural disaster, the accidental destruction of cattle buildings or fodder storage, an epizootic disease (frequently necessitating the isolation or slaughter of infected animals); loss of farmland by compulsory purchase; prolonged incapacitation of the farmer or herdsman because of illness; loss of all or part of the herd.

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain's dairy farmers had suffered one or two

Asked yesterday whether it was not stretching credulity to suggest that half Britain

ness
ause
ess
ests'

Longley
correspondent

Picture
of a
benefit
of confer-
ence of
now meet-
discuss it.

Peter Verly,
not the whole
to ignore the
be in line in

not against
found his own
many cleve-
rategies of
entitled benefi-
tive of stress.
factor was the
had in hand
relationships at
of being a
as well as a

status of prior
its parish and
was all the
he wanted
him as a person

Mills, i.e., called
the Man who
a parishioner
or feelings.

at the confi-
council in the

were mem-
ber of certain
longer pre-
to be free of the
ies of that per-

match less
in an easy
met for a re-
obligation.

y for
ded'

liter
determination

forwards to
the court

referred to the
Court of Appeal

and the

referred to the
Court of Appeal</p

TUC/BRIGHTON

Voting mix-up

Violence an excuse for Thatcher to evade settlement, Kinnock says

Reports by John Winder, Derek Barnett and Stephen Goodwin

Mr Neil Kinnock, MP, leader of the Opposition, strongly condemned violence in the miners' dispute when he addressed the 116th annual congress of the TUC at the Brighton Conference Centre yesterday.

He outlined the case for coal and added: "I say this to the congress, and there is no better place for saying that it is a case which we win with reason."

"Our asset is the rationality of the case for coal. It is a case which is not to be put with violence. That is a fact which faces all of us in this movement because we are this movement."

Violence distracted attention from the central issue of the dispute and obscured the justice and validity of the miners' case.

Violence was enabled by its central responsibility for promoting settlement of the dispute and had provided it with a long-sought opportunity to introduce publicly motivated changes in the organization and methods of British policing until they had been shoved back into a period of conflict between police and public of 50 years ago.

Violence disgusted trade union opinion and divided trade union attitudes. It created a climate of brutality and was alien to the temperament and intelligence of the British trade union movement.

The violence of a tiny few provides another opportunity to our enemies, whose fund imaginations are bigger than their intelligence to say this is evidence of the effort of trade unionists to take political power other than by parliamentary

democracy. "That is rubbish. It is a terrible falsehood."

The congress and its affiliated unions, its leadership and rank and file, had demonstrated and asserted throughout history its belief that trade unionism was for changing conditions and that general elections, and only general elections, were for changing governments.

The movement had never in its history preached or practised any other creed and the congress never would. The Prime Minister had described trade unionists as the enemy within. That was the best slander by the Prime Minister against her fellow countrymen and countrywomen.

Trade unionists did not undermine the welfare of their country because it was their country and they had nowhere else to go and did not want to go anywhere else.

They did not demand the destruction of the welfare state as the price of their confidence in Britain.

A government that wanted to treat British trade unionists as the enemy was a government at war with its own people. (Applause.)

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the miners which we must fulfil in the name of decency and civilization."

They could not honour their pledges and offer hope without winning power.

Earlier Mr Kinnock said there was evidence that Mrs Thatcher regarded the miners' dispute as a great problem or difficulty in the industrial situation but as a source of potential political profit.

He had called for an Easter Truce but did not know what she intended to do with her extra week or two. Would she start to promote the resolution of the dispute, as any reasonably responsible British Prime Minister would be doing in fulfilment of her duty?

"Or will she start running true to form and do nothing to conciliate but everything possible to destabilize?"

The Labour Party would continue its efforts to end the dispute, conscious that this dispute, like so many others, would at some time eventually have to be settled honourably, round the negotiating table.

It was the duty of the Government not to inflame, not to exacerbate, not to alienate but to seek to conciliate and promote reconciliation to secure peace. The failure of the Government even to begin to demonstrate that would cost them very dear.

If anyone wanted to see intimidation they should see the anxiety which controlled the lives of people, forbidding them to sleep and condemning them to anguish in every waking moment. They should then report it with all the lavish

concern which they knew they had for intimidation. There was intimidation year in and year out for millions of fellow citizens in idleness poverty and despair.

"That is what we have to overcome. We have to win power to change these conditions and win power to make good our pledge to the

Warsaw looks at law change to exile Solidarity opposition

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Expulsion of political offenders is being considered by the Polish authorities as a way of tackling the embarrassing opposition to General Jaruzelski — and the measure could be used against the leadership and advisers of the illegal Solidarity union.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said yesterday that legal experts were examining the feasibility of changes in the penal code which would make it lawful to expel Polish citizens from the country if they were "repeated and insistent offenders against the constitutional system". Such legislation was not unique and similar clauses existed in French, Swiss [although in this case it applied to foreigners] and Brazilian law.

Although Mr Urban emphasized that the experts were carrying out a feasibility study at the initiative of the Government's law and order committee, headed by the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the right to expel its citizens would add an ominous new weapon to the armoury against political offenders.

The United Nations and the Roman Catholic church were negotiating for the freedom of the 11 Solidarity leaders and advisers earlier this year. The Government repeatedly signalled that it would be prepared to accept a "temporary

at the same time wider audience, which is not trade unionists in days and by the violence

influence should support in verda.

Mr Urban Approaches to the West

Hijacked plane passengers back in Tehran

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Tehran (Reuter) — Two hundred passengers and crew of an Iranian airliner hijacked to Iraq returned to Tehran yesterday after spending a week under Iraqi guard in an hotel in Baghdad.

Mr Frederic Maurice, the Tehran representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, told reporters the two Iranian hijackers and four other passengers had remained in Iraq.

The airliner was assumed to be still in Iraq yesterday. Iran has called on the Baghdad authorities to return it and Iran Air said yesterday that efforts would continue through international aviation organizations "for the return of the aircraft and the trial of the hijackers".

Israel coalition talks reopen at lower level

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Negotiations between Likud and the Labour Party for a national unity Government reopened at a lower level after talks between Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the outgoing Prime Minister, and Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister designate ended in deadlock on Sunday night.

Mr Moshe Shahal, the Labour Whip in Parliament, and Mr Dan Meridor, of Likud, met in Jerusalem to try to resolve the controversy over Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

There were no formal talks concerning the differences over the division of authority but representatives of the National Religious Party who met Mr Shamir and Mr Peres separately

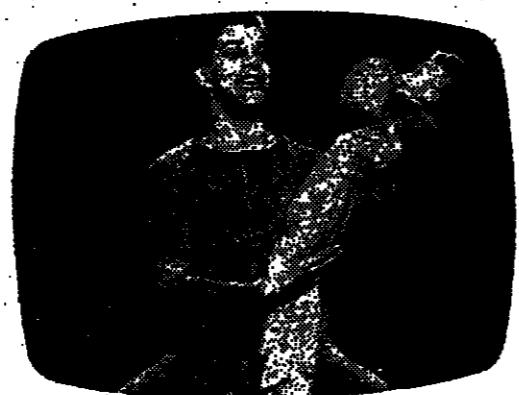
said they were both willing to make concessions.

Mr Shamir reported to a caucus of the Likud parliamentary faction that he was ready to compromise concerning the structure of the Government but would not accept a freeze on settlements.

• LOD: An Israeli military court yesterday commuted the death sentence of two Israeli Arabs convicted of murdering a soldier they picked up hitchhiking in Israel (AP reports).

The court reduced the sentence of Maher and Karim Younis, convicted of murder and membership in the Palestine Liberation Organization, to life imprisonment. The two men, both 26, are distant relatives.

FEW CHANNELS WOULD DARE SHOW ONE OF THESE, LET ALONE ALL OF THEM.



Wednesday 5th September: Gloriana. The English National Opera Company with their recent triumph in America; Benjamin Britten's spectacular opera about Queen Elizabeth I.

Wednesday 12th September: Punch & Judy. Harrison Birtwistle's opera of desire and aggression, directed by David Freeman and described as "a vivid and violent post-Freudian melodrama", marks the composer's fiftieth birthday.

Wednesday 19th September: Satyagraha. The first chance for British audiences to see Stuttgart Opera's controversial production of Philip Glass's hypnotic opera based on Gandhi's life and legacy of non-violence.

Wednesday 26th September: The Wind. An original print of the silent film that made Lillian Gish famous. Life on a Texan prairie is so sharply portrayed you can feel the wind and taste the endless dust. With new Carl Davis score.

Wednesday 3rd October: Show People. King Vidor's 1928 malicious and satirical comedy of Hollywood. Starring Marion Davies in an amusing parody of Gloria Swanson. With new Carl Davis score.



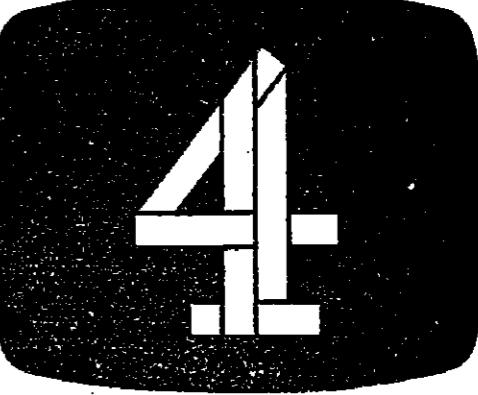
Wednesday 10th October: Broken Blossoms. A striking melodrama from D.W. Griffiths in 1919. Lillian Gish touchingly portrays life in slumming Limehouse. The original score by Louis Gottschalk is conducted by Carl Davis.

Wednesday 17th October: A Woman of Affairs. A 1928 Garbo film never screened before. The story in which she goes from man to man (including Douglas Fairbanks Jr.) is taken from a popular twenties novel. With new Carl Davis score.

Wednesday 24th October: La Cenerentola. Rossini's enchanting opera of Cinderella sensitively filmed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, starring the delicious Frederica von Stade.

Wednesday 31st October: Baryshnikov by Tharp. Three pieces specially choreographed by Twyla Tharp for Mikhail Baryshnikov and his American Dance Theatre, climaxing in Sinatra Suite, a setting of Sinatra's greatest songs.

Wednesday 14th November: West. Enfant terrible of theatre Stephen Berkoff has adapted his highly successful "West" a contemporary epic about London gang in mock-Shakespearean conflict, with dazzling video effects.



Wednesday 21st November: The Mahagony. Camelot Castle is the grand setting for this film of Welsh pre-Arthurian legends, combining dances, action and local people in a pageant with music by Robin Williamson and celtic reggae by Geraint Jarman.

Wednesday 28th November: Starwashed. The surreal cabaret and fringe theatre group "The People Show" appear with guest star Julie Covington, in a rousing fable of tattered vaudevillians.

Wednesday 5th December: Puccini. Tony Palmer's controversial film, starring Robert Stephens and Virginia McKenna, sets facts about Puccini's marriage against extracts from Turandot.

Wednesday 12th December: Kipling. Alec McCowen as Rudyard Kipling in Brian Clark's challenging play, initiated by Channel 4. A triumph at London's Mermaid, it opens on Broadway shortly.

Our Autumn Arts season brings you the best of theatre and dance, film classics, virtuous singers and actors. Enough, surely, to please everyone for at least some of the time.

Performance, 9.00pm Wednesdays.

Routine assignment that ended in mystery

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Jonathan Wright had been working the late shift at the Beirut office of Reuters on Tuesday last week, studying the reports still coming in of an Israeli air raid on a Palestinian base near the Bekaa Valley village of Bar Elias.

He turned up early the next day, driving to the office in his blue Fiat 2000 Mirafiori car and sitting in the newsroom to read through the overnight files from Reuters correspondents around the world.

He telephoned Andrew Tarnowski, the senior Reuters reporter in Beirut — the bureau chief was away on holiday in London — and the two agreed that Mr Wright should set off for the Bekaa to report on the previous day's air raid. It was a routine story for a journalist in Lebanon, checking the casualty reports of an air raid that was almost mundane.

Mr Tarnowski could not leave Beirut a week earlier, three gunmen holding automatic rifles had stolen the office in which he, and two colleagues, were travelling through night-time Beirut, taking his passport, press accreditation and residence permit at the same time.

So Mr Wright, aged 30, from Oxford with fluent Arabic, agreed to go to the Bekaa. His colleagues in the office remembered him appearing tired as he left at 8.30 that Wednesday morning. He had been working hard on a long series of feature articles after a visit to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

All he said as he walked out of the door was: "I'm off." He has not been seen since.

The Reuters staff have tried

everything to find him. They

have been in touch with almost

every militia and occupation

army in Lebanon, asked their

Damascus correspondent to

contact the Syrian authorities — in whose area of Lebanon Mr Wright could have been travel-

ling — distributed photographs



Lebanon puzzle: Jonathan Wright would have taken one of these two routes last Wednesday but he was not seen at any of the many checkpoints involved.



mountain passes held by the Syrian Army into the Bekaa.

Reuters reporters have driven along the two roads and discovered that none of the gunmen and soldiers on checkpoints there had seen Mr Wright. At Douer Choueir, for example, the Syrian troops questioned by Reuters had all been on duty when Mr Wright left Beirut, but none of them remembered a British reporter passing through their lines.

It seems increasingly likely, therefore, that Mr Wright was waylaid in Beirut, perhaps not far from the Reuters office.

David Beets, the Reuters bureau chief in Beirut, has contacted all the militias in the city, so far to no avail. "There hasn't been a trace so far," he said yesterday. "Not a word."

Mr Wright, who is a highly experienced journalist, familiar with Lebanon and its politics, calm under fire and well able to talk his way out of difficult situations.

So what happened to him?

Mr Wright is likely to have chosen one of two roads to the Bekaa Valley. The first runs through East Beirut, controlled by Christian troops of the Lebanese Army and the Chris-

tian Phalangist militias, then up into the mountains above the capital, where he would have passed through the Syrian front line at the smashed village of Douer Choueir. The road then runs down to the Bekaa through Syrian Army checkpoints and one mad block in the Syrian-occupied area controlled by Islamic Amal, the extremist Shia Muslim group controlled by Mr Hussein Moussawi, in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek.

The second road would have taken Mr Wright through Syria and Druze checkpoints south of Beirut, then up through the Druze-held mountains to Aley and from there across the

American held after bomb blast

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa

Police investigating the bomb explosion at a Montreal railway station which killed three people and injured 27 more, yesterday were questioning an American alleged to have written threatening notes a few days before the blast.

The man, named as Bernard Brigham, aged 65, a former US Air Force navigator, was arrested in a Montreal street.

Mr Brigham was identified by the police as the author of several notes delivered to railway authorities and news agencies in the days prior to the explosion attacking the Roman Catholic Church and urging: "Kill Popes."

The Pope will be in Montreal on Tuesday in the course of an 11-day Canadian tour.

Mr Brigham's former wife said in Mentor, Ohio, that her former husband, a drug manufacturer, was declared mentally ill in 1973.

Honecker visit furore**Victory for hardliners in Kremlin linked to Chernenko uncertainty**

From Richard Owen, Moscow
The decision by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, not to go to West Germany this month – and possibly not at all – is seen in Moscow as a victory for Kremlin hardliners.

There has been evidence of high-level policy differences in the Kremlin on this and other important issues over the past month. Diplomats link the differences to Politburo manoeuvring in the absence of President Chernenko, who is thought to be ill.

At the beginning of August *Pravda* launched a vituperative attack on West Germany, indicating Kremlin displeasure at the prospect of an East-West German summit at a time of general East-West tension. *Izvestiya*, however, appeared to defend Herr Honecker's policy of dialogue with the West when it said that such contacts were beneficial for both sides.

In mid-August Professor Georgy Arbakov, director of the Institute for the Study of the USA and Canada and a senior Kremlin adviser, wrote in *Pravda* in temperate language on the lack of East-West contacts, and deplored the loss of dialogue on political, economic, scientific and cultural matters.

The Arbakov and *Izvestiya* articles have since been swamped by a barrage of anti-West German propaganda, indicating that hardliners had gained the upper hand and that Herr Honecker was under intense pressure from Moscow to call off his trip.

Diplomats cautioned against linking the newspaper debate to

articles in the same occasional series, called "Reading Lenin Anew", were used to hint at Mr Andropov's deterioration.

Diplomats detect further signs of disarray in Soviet policy on arms control. In his *Pravda* interview, Mr Chernenko made a point of emphasizing his view that if the Vienna talks on space weapons due to take place in two weeks time were successful, it would "facilitate" the resumption of talks on strategic missiles at Geneva.

The Soviet leader gave an interview to *Pravda* last Sunday, but this is not regarded as proof that he is in command, since Mr Andropov did the same shortly before he died. Mr Chernenko has not been seen in public since he left Moscow on holiday in mid-July.

Pravda yesterday published a front page editorial on preparations for the next party congress, but did not mention Mr Chernenko once, even though he has been active in preparing a new party programme for the congress to adopt.

The congress, the twenty-seventh, is not due until 1986. Observers said *Pravda* seemed to be indicating that the Soviet Union might have a new leader by then.

On Sunday *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, in addition to reproducing Mr Chernenko's *Pravda* interview, also carried a front page article on the death of Lenin's mother at the age of 73, adding "At that age any ailment can take you by surprise".

This cryptic hint is preceded by the remark that Lenin learned of the illness by "reading between the lines" of a telegram. Mr Chernenko will be 73 at the end of the month.

Bonn grasps Berlin's straws to keep hopes of trip alive

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The second postponement within two years of the first visit here by an East German leader is a bitter disappointment to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government and a powerful reminder to the rest of Eastern Europe that the Soviet Union will not allow any real show of independence by its most important Warsaw Pact ally.

The postponement is likely to lead to sharp recriminations here over recent statements by senior Bonn politicians on German unity and reunification, which were the official pretext given by East Germany for Herr Erich Honecker's decision not to come.

But it is recognized here that the determined opposition from Moscow over the past six weeks to closer ties between the two German states, and the massive private and public pressure on Herr Honecker, put him in an irregular in relations between sovereign states.

Herr Jenninger said in reply: "The federal republic is a country in which everyone can freely express his opinion". He noted that on several occasions Bonn had made it clear that Herr Honecker was welcome, and said talks about a joint communiqué had shown there were no differences that could not be overcome.

The heat in government circles yesterday was that Herr Honecker, who first accepted an invitation in 1981, still wanted to come. This optimism that the visit was only postponed, not cancelled, was based on Herr Moldt's remark to Herr Jenninger that the date, rather than the visit itself, was "unrealistic" and on the fact that the two men went on to discuss the communiqué that will now be issued.

It is thought East Germany would like to use this for a later visit. The Bonn statement hoped



Herr Jenninger: Talks on communiqué went ahead.

the postponement would not damage overall relations or continuing cooperation between the two countries. Sources noted that Herr Honecker pointedly emphasized his wish to continue an improvement in relations even as signs mounted in the past week that he would not be coming.

Nevertheless, the domestic and international repercussions of the postponement are significant. Herr Kohl will come under renewed attack for allowing unwise statements on German reunification and relations with the GDR to be made by members of his own party, and the Social Democratic Opposition will reprimand him for political clumsiness in agreeing to address the congress of Germans expelled from eastern territories.

This has been a propaganda coup for the Russians, and yesterday the Czech press, following *Pravda* on Monday, accused Herr Kohl of "virtually identifying himself" with "revisionist" claims.

Herr Honecker's judicious retreat from his cautious defiance of Moscow will be a blow to other East European states, which realized the importance of keeping a window open to the West. Even Poland, deeply suspicious of any closer relations between the two Germanies, spoke of the importance of continuing dialogue with the West.

Political observers here say the real reason for the confusion in Eastern Europe over the Honecker visit lies in Moscow, where, in the absence of leadership and authority by President Chernenko, a tough battle is being fought between hardliners.

A statement by Herr Philip Jenninger, State Secretary in the Chancellery, who has led the intensive talks preparing for the visit in recent months, rejected the reasons given yesterday morning by Herr Ewald Moldt, East Germany's representative in Bonn.

Herr Moldt said the style of public controversy in West Germany in connection with the visit was "extremely unseemly and detrimental to it," something that was "absolutely

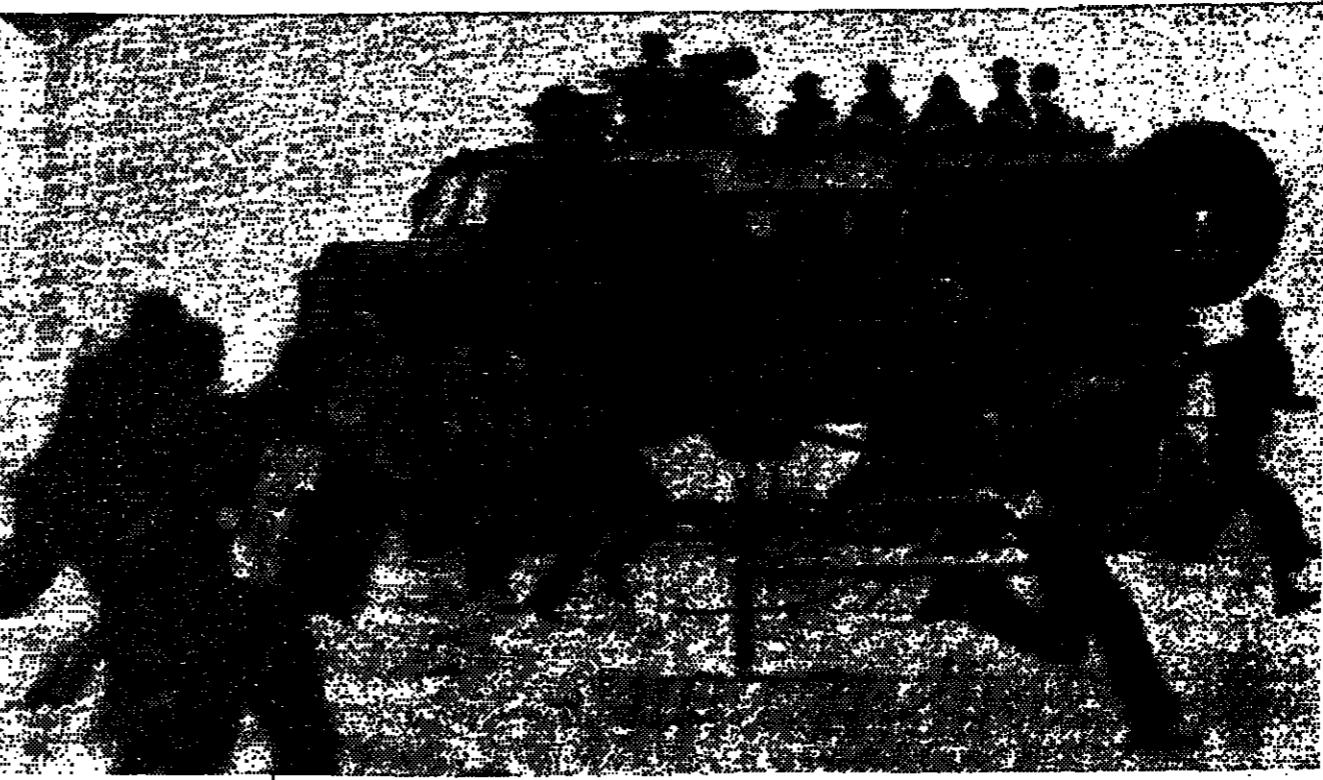
irregular in relations between sovereign states".

Herr Jenninger said in reply:

"The federal republic is a country in which everyone can freely express his opinion". He noted that on several occasions Bonn had made it clear that Herr Honecker was welcome, and said talks about a joint communiqué had shown there were no differences that could not be overcome.

The heat in government circles yesterday was that Herr Honecker, who first accepted an invitation in 1981, still wanted to come. This optimism that the visit was only postponed, not cancelled, was based on Herr Moldt's remark to Herr Jenninger that the date, rather than the visit itself, was "unrealistic" and on the fact that the two men went on to discuss the communiqué that will now be issued.

It is thought East Germany would like to use this for a later visit. The Bonn statement hoped



Show of strength: A crowd looting shops in Sebokeng flees as a police riot-control vehicle arrives.

Rent rises triggered black rioting

From Michael Hornsby, Sharpeville

Violence continued here and in three other black townships along the river Vaal about 40 miles south of Johannesburg yesterday as the police announced that the death toll in Monday's explosion of arson, looting and killing had risen to 26.

The unrest also spread farther south to a black township near the Orange Free State white town of Welkom, where the police used tear gas to disperse gangs of black youths. The situation on the East Rand, however, where there was violence on Monday was reported to be quiet.

No further deaths were reported to have occurred yesterday, but during a lull in the disturbances in the morning the police discovered 12 bodies. They also said 38 civilians and eight policemen had been injured and 35 people arrested for public violence and housebreaking.

Unofficial sources, however, estimated the total of those injured as high as several hundred. The superintendent at the 800-bed Sebokeng hospital,

the biggest in the area, said it had been extremely busy since early on Monday, but that he was under instructions to say nothing to the press about the number of people treated.

Troops in combat gear took up a defensive position yesterday morning at the main entrance to Sebokeng township at the request of white administration officials. A senior official said the troops had later been withdrawn.

Police wearing camouflage uniforms made regular sorties into the riot-torn townships in person carriers, using tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds of young rioters and looters. Plumes of smoke could be seen rising from fires.

More than 60 buildings, including homes, food- and liquor stores, beerhalls, hospitals, bus depots, garages, churches and schools have been damaged, burnt or looted.

Only a skeleton bus service was operating yesterday to and from the outskirts of the troubled townships, and white-run factories and businesses in

and around Vereeniging, the main white town in the area, reported widespread absenteeism among black employees.

Generally, journalists were not allowed into the townships, but it was possible to venture some way into Sharpeville along the rubble-strewn main street, lined with the drab rows of identical pillbox houses typical of black residential areas, past a smashed and burnt-out petrol station.

There seems to be no doubt that rent increases started the violence, which also attracted a purely hooligan element. Unrest has been seething for most of the year, however, in black townships in Transvaal and parts of northern Orange Free State, mainly because of grievances to do with the inferior quality of black education.

In the Evaton township, the brunt of the looting and destruction was born by Indian shopkeepers and small business. Watching with a group of other Indians from a road running beside the township as his second-hand car business went up in flames half a mile away, Mr Yusuf Gadat

said: "The Africans came and told us to get out on Monday".

Although deaths have been caused by police gunfire, many of the dead appear to be blacks killed by other blacks. As so often in the past, in their inability to strike directly at the white Government, the anger and frustration of young blacks was expended on their own communities.

There seems to be no doubt that rent increases started the violence, which also attracted a purely hooligan element. Unrest has been seething for most of the year, however, in black townships in Transvaal and parts of northern Orange Free State, mainly because of grievances to do with the inferior quality of black education.

In the past month, the political atmosphere has also become increasingly charged as plans have gone ahead for the introduction of the new constitution which came into legal force at midnight last Sunday.

Leading article, page 13

Astronauts knock ice from shuttle

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Discovery's astronauts yesterday used the shuttle's robot arm to knock a chunk of ice from the side of their space ship and began preparing for its first landing today.

Mr Henry Hartfield, mission commander of Discovery's six-day maiden voyage, took control of the 50ft robot arm and gently tapped the ice chunk sticking about 18in out from two waste water venting ports.

"We got most of it," Judith Resnik, the second American woman in space, told Mission Control in Houston.

Mission Control managers had feared that the ice, estimated to weigh between 10lb and 25lb, might have broken off during reentry into the atmosphere and damaged Discovery's tail.

The ice block, melted down to about half its size by overnight heating, had measured about 18in in length and about 9in at its widest point before the operation.

A remaining piece of about 5in was not considered a hazard. It appeared to be porous and not very hard. The crew will make another attempt to dislodge this with the robot arm, NASA said yesterday.

The small piece was blocking the waste discharge port and restricting the use of Discovery's lavatory.

The shuttle's accomplishments have included the successful launching of three communications satellites in the first three days of the mission and three days of a flawless testing of an experimental solar sail generator.

Nato commander wants 7% spending boost

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said yesterday that the alliance would have to increase its defence spending by 7 per cent a year for the rest of this decade to have a "reasonable prospect of frustrating a Soviet conventional attack".

Speaking in Brussels, he said the increase was needed because of years of failure by most Nato countries to stick to the goal of a 3 per cent increase each year after allowing for inflation.

There is no prospect of General Rogers getting the 7 per cent growth in spending Britain and other countries are tending to drop even the 3 per cent target.

Two years ago General Rogers tried to get agreement on a 4 per cent a year increase. He was speaking yesterday at

a press conference to launch the annual Autumn Forge series of military exercises, which range from Denmark to Italy.

• MOSCOW: The Soviet press yesterday condemned Nato's autumn manoeuvres as a provocation and said the Warsaw Pact was carrying out its own exercises this week only because it was forced to respond (Reuter reports).

The beaches in Portugal's two main summer holiday areas were denounced this week as serious health hazards by the Quality of Life Minister, Dr Francisco Sousa Tavares.

In an interview on national radio, the Minister said that pollution from untreated sewage released into the sea at the Estoril coast resorts west of Lisbon was particularly bad. The problem was also becoming serious on the Algarve coast in the south.

The beaches on the Estoril coast should be closed to bathers, he said. "All the limits of hygiene have been passed." There had been cases of intestinal trouble caused by water pollution on the Algarve coast.

New post

Moscow (AP) — The Soviet Union has reassigned its ambassador to Singapore, Mr Yefor Potapenko, to Malaysia.

Horse power

Melbourne — Mounted cossacks blocked the centre of Melbourne yesterday as they drove more than 1,000 horses through the city in protest against the creation of a National Park in the Great Dividing Range farming area.

Health fear on beaches in Portugal

From Our Correspondent, Lisbon

The beaches in Portugal's two main summer holiday areas were denounced this week as serious health hazards by the Quality of Life Minister, Dr Francisco Sousa Tavares.

In an interview on national radio, the Minister said that pollution from untreated sewage released into the sea at the Estoril coast resorts west of Lisbon was particularly bad. The problem was also becoming serious on the Algarve coast in the south.

The beaches on the Estoril coast should be closed to bathers, he said. "All the limits of hygiene have been passed." There had been cases of intestinal trouble caused by water pollution on the Algarve coast.

Like Hitler, I had to know precisely the details of important events."

Herr Kujau said he did not once discuss the provenance of the diaries with Herr Gerd Heidenmann, the former *Stern* reporter who is jointly accused of swindling the magazine out of more than DM9m (£2.3m). There was no need to, because Herr Heidenmann was convinced they all came from the wreckage of the aircraft which he discovered had crashed in the village of Bornsdorf. Herr Heidenmann had never asked

him how the books came to be in his possession.

Herr Kujau said he showed his first forged volume to a collector, Herr Fritz Stieffel, who seemed especially fascinated by the golden Gothic letters stuck on the cover. He said the whole story had then developed without his knowledge when Herr Stieffel had spoken about the existence of diaries to others.

Herr Kujau said he had spoken two months later about the diaries to the historian, Professor Eberhard Jäckel, and had been distressed to find how easy it was to deceive people he had regarded as authorities.

Colombo denounces reports of rebel's death

Open your mind to the wide-open Prairie. There has never been such a radical re-think of the family transport. To call it just a car is to undersell it. It is all things to all families.

Let's start with the outside. The roofline is eight inches higher than an ordinary car. Headroom that allows you to walk in for loading through the gargantuan counter-balanced tailgate into the low, flat-floor interior. The loading platform, whether it's for an antique sideboard or boxes of groceries, is exceptionally low at only seventeen inches.

Rear seats are readily reached through the rear sliding doors which leave a clear open space while you strap in your active toddlers or while the less active elderly get into the ratcheted adjustable rear seats. The high, wide front doors would accommodate the Town Mayor with his top hat and coat.

The Prairie handles as lightly

as

THE ARTS

Television

Sentimental allure

On television the facts are often less important than the manner in which they are communicated. It seems extraordinary that after half a century of film as the most vivid medium of mass communication the practitioners in the craft retain so much naivety about the way in which their messages are received and interpreted by the audience.

In S.O.E. (BBC 1), the start of an eight-week documentary series about the wartime Special Operations Executive who were charged with sabotage and subversion, the facts were extraordinary. The S.O.E. "provides the last of the big 'now it can be told' stories of World War II", according to the series promotion. "Now it can be told" is a cliché whose use robs the description of the power to tell us the truth behind the hallowed phrase.

So, sadly, the programme presented the world of genuine spies in the over-used glamour of decades of espionage thrillers. "This was once the home of secret agents", announced the rich tones of the actor Michael Bryant over shots of S.O.E.'s Baker Street offices. We visited several creeper-clad country houses where the agents were trained, and the camera lingered over crossbow darts, daggers and exotic weaponry which would not have disgraced James Bond.

Black and white archive film was generously used, but drama

Celia Brayfield

Concert

Revelling in space

LSO/Hickox

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Harold Acton once commented that most poetry aged him, but the poetry of Walt Whitman rejuvenated him. The effect that rejuvenation on Vaughan Williams was felt again on Monday night in an elating performance of the *Sea Symphony* with the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and the Wooburn Singers conducted by Richard Hickox.

It may not be the sort of work that one too readily turns to on record or even on the radio; the Albert Hall, though, revels in its space and its sentiments. "Now", as Whitman said, "my thought begins to span thee". Again one was struck by the

sheer skill of vocal writing which enables both solo and chorus to be thrillingly audible at high or low tide. And once more one was left wondering at the unembarrassed directness of response, the unfettered breadth in which the composer joins the poet in finding metaphysical momentum within the simplest of means.

As jolly-jack-tar music pipes in and out of passages of understated impressionism, Felicity Lott, standing for all the world like a ship's figure-head, pealed out her invocation to flags and ship-signals, and John Shirley-Quirk expressed in a strange, still half-voice the awe of that "vast similitude" impelled so potently by horns and pizzicato cello pulse.

Within and between the work's movements, Richard Hickox's skill at managing a large orchestral and choral body matched Vaughan Williams's own disposition of forces, as if the side-drum too often had a mind and an enthusiasm of his own. Momentum took precedence over majesty, playing down, without ever actually belittling, the odd moments of overearnestness.

A rerun of John Taverner's 1968 *The Whale* was an only superficially apt piece of programming. For all its beguiling episodes and its confident handling of as many sound-effects as can be packed into and out of the orchestra, the hollow at its centre was cruelly revealed by such a juxtaposition, and its prodigality of notion shown as mere extravagance.

Hilary Finch

Emergency In Ethiopia S.O.S.

"A woman who had walked 5 hours to reach Bombe sat crying over a severely dehydrated child who was at death's door. In the last 2 months she had lost her husband and three other children. This was her last remaining child - for which she had given up hope. She herself was badly undernourished, very weak and, of course, beside herself with distress."

Marcus Thompson, Oxfam Disasters Officer, Ethiopia

The situation in Ethiopia is desperate, and it's getting worse. Children are dying with empty bellies. Mothers trek miles only to find there's no food. Water is desperately scarce. Drought is withering the crops. The future of tens of thousands looks increasingly bleak.

Oxfam is sending in more nurses and emergency personnel. And a shipment of food. And we must help with longer term reconstruction work.

The disaster continues because of drought, because of war, because governments will not help. And because food is only a short term solution, things must change for Ethiopia.

Start now. Please help by sending a donation today. If you have already given, thank you. But there's so much to be done.

I enclose my donation for the hungry in Ethiopia.

£100 £25 £10 £.....

Please use it for Immediate help Long term reconstruction

Name

Address

Postcode

Send to Guy Stringer, Room TMS1, Oxfam, Freeport, Oxford OX2 7BR. For credit card donations and an update on Oxfam's current work phone 0865 568116.



Peter Maxwell Davies, who makes one of his rare conducting appearances at tonight's Promenade Concert, is 50 this week and still striding off in new directions

interview by Paul Griffiths, photograph by Murray Job

Out of the labyrinth

Tonight Peter Maxwell Davies goes into *The Labyrinth*, conducting the work he wrote last year for Neil Macleod to sing with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. It is, on the face of it, another journey into the Orkneys. The words are again by George Mackay Brown, whose knuckle-hard island poetry has provided nearly all Davies's texts of the last dozen years. The theme is Orcadian: as in the symphonic *Black Pentecost* notoriously rejected by the LSO a few years ago, we are asked to consider the impact of technology on an ancient closeness to nature. The music, too, has that sombre, troubled beauty that Davies discovered in the northern isles. And, like much of his recent output, the piece had its first performance in Kirkwall, at last year's St Magnus Festival.

But, not for the first time in Davies's art, all is not quite as it seems. *Into the Labyrinth* belongs less with the Orkney songs of yesteryear than with the big abstract works that have followed the much-acclaimed premiere of his First Symphony in 1978: it is, indeed, the "middle movement" in a symphony of symphonies for chamber orchestra, falling between the Sinfonia Concertante introduced at last year's Proms and the Sinfonietta Accademica heard in the Albert Hall just a couple of weeks ago. It is, as Davies is well aware, one of many recent steps he has taken away from his earlier close identification with Orkney.

"I think there's a danger, if you spend all your time in one place, of becoming insular in a bad way. I feel I need to be in touch with what other composers are thinking: just recently, for instance, I've been very interested and excited by Elliott Carter's music. And I also like very much to have contact with young composers, as I've had these last few years at Dartington and will have next year when I go to Harvard for a few months."

Clearly things have changed since the time when Davies would appear for the occasional concert, in London or abroad, and then head straight back to his Hoy cliff-top. He still does most of his composing there: Orkney has the obvious advantage of silence. But the need is not so pressing, perhaps because he has now discovered the self he went to Orkney to find. He has come down from the mountain, bringing with him works which, like the Sinfonia Concertante or the Sinfonietta Accademica, have been widely hailed as more relaxed and approachable than his earlier music. I put it to him, though, that something like the *Eight Songs for a Mad King* is a lot easier to take in than the Sinfonietta.

"Of course it is. What I've been trying to do recently is to conceal all the technical things, so that you can't see them in the score and probably can't hear them. I want the effect of something completely natural. That doesn't mean, of course, that there isn't an awful lot going on under the surface. It's like when you see a lime in a late Matisse: it looks terribly easy, but it wouldn't be possible without an enormous amount of technique and experience. I

"Ours is the closest thing to an English theatre," says Nikos Psacharopoulos. Looking like a Greek leprechaun with a deep tan, Mr Psacharopoulos speaks from his marble-floored, book-lined office at the Williamsburg Theatre Festival in Massachusetts.

"It's wonderful when you go to London that you can see plays for the third, fourth, fifth time, with different casts. It's wonderful to see plays done because actors want to do them, not because they're new. Audiences in America say 'Oh, I've seen this play already', but what's so great in England is that they say 'Obviously I've seen this play, but I'd love to watch how a different cast does it'. Nobody says 'I've heard Beethoven's Ninth' or 'I've seen Carmen', because I don't want to argue, and I want to change the audiences' attitude. I think ours is one of the very few theatres in North America that constantly repeats good plays just as actors can do them."

Mr Psacharopoulos, the theatre's artistic director and one of its founders, has travelled some distance towards luring audiences back to see classics. Now celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, the Williamsburg Theatre Festival has grown from a community playhouse to perhaps America's most renowned and respected summer theatre, with celebrity-laden casts and five successive years of capacity audiences from near and far.

One of the far-comers when *Uncle Vanya* - starring Blythe Danner, Edward Herrmann and Austin Pendleton - played this year was the producer Norman Lear, who was so intrigued by the production of 179 plays, Brecht, Rosand, Euripides, Ibsen, Turgenev, Mohan, Wilder, O'Neill, Weiss, Stoppard, Shepard and others.



"I'd rather get on with writing my music, which is something nobody else can do"

suppose, it's just a matter of maturity.

Davies speaks unaffectedly enough to get away with talk of maturity and Matisse, even if such self-reflections were not thoroughly justified by his achievement at this stage in his career. The one subject he declines to discuss is the fact that he will be 50 on Saturday. He has turned down dozens of invitations for celebratory concerts, allowing only Radio 3 to mark the occasion by making him "This Week's Composer", which should certainly set the shaving mirrors jostling later this month.

Maybe one reason for his lack of interest in jubilees is that he prefers to be concerning himself with new works rather than old ones. His appearances as a conductor are now rather rare. "In the past I had to conduct my own music because there was nobody else to do it. But now there are other people: there's much more understanding of how this music should be played and conducted. And I'd rather get on with writing my music, which is something nobody else can do."

Davies is writing at the moment is his Third Symphony, due for performance by the BBC Philharmonic under Edward Downes in the composer's home town of Manchester on February 19 next year. Two movements are finished, and the third is complete in sketch.

"The first movement is a big allegro, and then the next two are both scherzos. I wanted to carry on with some of the ideas I had in the scherzo of the Second Symphony, which I think is the most successful movement in that work. But this time there are two scherzos, the second a shadow of the first, and much shorter. Then the finale will be a slow movement like that I can hang over you. Then I heard the Chicago orchestra do it, and it was like spun silk."

After the symphony Davies's composing schedule is well planned. His long-awaited second large-scale opera *Resurrection*, turned down by Covent Garden, is due for performance at Darmstadt in 1986, and that year too Isaac Stern is booked to play a new Violin Concerto with Previn and the RPO. After that will come a Trumpet Concerto; there is also a commission from the London Sinfonietta for a work involving children. And a Fourth Symphony? "That's probably four years away yet. But yes, I've already got a sniff of it."

With timpani only. It is most unlikely, though, to be colourless. The Sinfonietta Accademica showed what Davies can do with the most conventional resources, and a performance last year of his *Stone Litany* renewed his faith in his powers of orchestration after an unhappy première of that work. "It's amazing how something like that can hang over you. Then I heard the Chicago orchestra do it, and it was like spun silk."

The work he is writing at the moment is his Third Symphony, due for performance by the BBC Philharmonic under Edward Downes in the composer's home town of Manchester on February 19 next year. Two movements are finished, and the third is complete in sketch.

"The first movement is a big allegro, and then the next two are both scherzos. I wanted to carry on with some of the ideas I had in the scherzo of the Second Symphony, which I think is the most successful movement in that work. But this time there are two scherzos, the second a shadow of the first, and much shorter. Then the finale will be a slow movement like that I can hang over you. Then I heard the Chicago orchestra do it, and it was like spun silk."

After the symphony Davies's composing schedule is well planned. His long-awaited second large-scale opera *Resurrection*, turned down by Covent Garden, is due for performance at Darmstadt in 1986, and that year too Isaac Stern is booked to play a new Violin Concerto with Previn and the RPO. After that will come a Trumpet Concerto; there is also a commission from the London Sinfonietta for a work involving children. And a Fourth Symphony? "That's probably four years away yet. But yes, I've already got a sniff of it."

With timpani only. It is most unlikely, though, to be colourless. The Sinfonietta Accademica showed what Davies can do with the most conventional resources, and a performance last year of his *Stone Litany* renewed his faith in his powers of orchestration after an unhappy première of that work. "It's amazing how something like that can hang over you. Then I heard the Chicago orchestra do it, and it was like spun silk."

The festival itself grew far beyond its original cabaret house. In 1973 a cabaret theatre was inaugurated, in 1974 a Sunday Special Events series which has celebrated such artists as Kafka, Coward and Weill. In 1972 an experimental second company was founded to do new plays, and this year the company moved into its own theatre, the Extension. Williamsburg commissioned Trevor Griffiths to write and direct his new play *Real Dreams* which opened at the Extension last month. Saturday staged readings of new plays began last year; this season started with a work by William Gibson, author of *Miracle Worker*.

Psacharopoulos, "but our audiences are interested in the process and know that if they come on opening night the production is not going to be what it is at the end of the week. That is why some people come to some plays twice - to see wonderful actors growing."

The festival has itself grown far beyond its original cabaret house. In 1973 a cabaret theatre was inaugurated, in 1974 a Sunday Special Events series which has celebrated such artists as Kafka, Coward and Weill. In 1972 an experimental second company was founded to do new plays, and this year the company moved into its own theatre, the Extension. Williamsburg commissioned Trevor Griffiths to write and direct his new play *Real Dreams* which opened at the Extension last month. Saturday staged readings of new plays began last year; this season started with a work by William Gibson, author of *Miracle Worker*.

Stars, rising featured players and newcomers are likely to appear anywhere, any time. Blythe Danner is seen in cabarets and special events as well as on the main stage; Christopher Reeve played the title role in the Extension's opening show, A. R. Gurney Jr's *Richard Cory*. Geraldine Fitzgerald played the leading role in the first staged reading and directed the second Extension show. Once known as a sleepy campus community - the home of the Ivy League's Williams College, where the festival is based - Williamsburg, Massachusetts, has blossomed into one of the liveliest theatre towns in America.

London theatre

Black Dog Tricycle

Reopening the gaily refurbished Tricycle (decor by the stage designer Poppy Mitchell), this new piece by Barney Simon and the six members of the Johannesburg Market Theatre, has been seen here so far only at the Traverse in Edinburgh. Less moving than *Wozz Alber* (to say nothing of *Poppy Nongena*), it nevertheless manages to say things beyond the scope of both those shows - and, by building up a picture of the past of all the characters, black and white, over the years, it generates a human warmth that contrasts powerfully with its violent confrontations and seems to carry the seeds of hope.

Mostly confined to one role, all the actors address us in the first person. John Matshuwa energetically sets the scene of the 1976 Soweto student protest. Kurt Egelhof bitterly introduces himself as Cape Coloured. Neil McCarthy,

with the modest smile of the school prefect and victor ludorum, launches himself on an army career.

The picture, free of all stereotype, is of human animals shaped by a range of stimuli from suffering and humiliation to ambition, conditioning and a variety of ignorances. Most modestly, there is James Mhoba, whose crumpled, eager face is instantly touching as a little school caretaker who finds himself appalled at his own unthinking aggression. So does Mr McCarthy's character, which has hard after his lusty, intensely convincing account of the near-sexual thrill of battle.

As Sarah Hemming noted in her review from Edinburgh, the play's origin as ensemble-written work has enriched the development and truth of the characters at the expense of the overall shape and sense of direction. Even over a 95-minute span, the structure of intercut monologues begins to fall apart.

Anthony Masters

Galleries

Harold Hitchcock Christopher Wood

There is no point in going to see the Royal Society of Arts to see the work of Harold Hitchcock, since the primarily loan show of his work there was on for only four days and is now off. However, it did offer a rare chance to catch up with this eccentric painter's work, and anyone who is further interested can generally find two or three examples at the Christopher Wood Gallery in Motcomb Street, which presented the larger show.

Hitchcock, curiously for a British painter, seems to be better known in America. He is 70 this year, and has been painting away in virtual isolation for most of his life, with an extraordinary consistency of style and vision. He was originally encouraged to paint by two art teachers when he was a child, and had produced his first portrait at the age of nine and his first large-scale oil by the time he was 13. The most important external formative incident was his first visit to the National Gallery when he was 16, when he fell in love with the work of Claude, a passion still evident in his painting today. But as a child he seems to have lived largely in a Thoreau-like world of ecstatic communion with nature, and that too is something he has never lost.

The paintings themselves are mostly large watercolours, but sometimes oils, and such is the richness and intricacy of Hitchcock's watercolour technique

indeed the more you look, the more peculiar the paintings get. There are touches that seem almost naive, particularly in the small, rather awkward figures - except that we know from reproductions of Hitchcock's early work that he could paint the human figure with academic precision, if he wanted to, at the age of nine. And at least the technique is all of a piece: he is wholly master of his fantasy world, and if we are to enter it we can do so only on his terms. Some may well find it repellent, and undoubtedly there are moments, as in *Judy Geeson as Saint Cecilia*, when it trembles on the edge of kitsch. But there is no doubt the force and intensity of the vision, or the skill with which it is captured on canvas for us to love or hate.

John Russell Taylor



Theatre in the United States

Back to the classics

Also in the first-night audience were Richard Thomas and Marsha Mason, newly arrived to rehearse the next play, Tennessee Williams's *Vieux Carré*.

"The first year we did very commercial plays like *Gigi* and *Time of the Cuckoo*", Mr Psacharopoulos recalls, "but we also did Giraudoux's *Onidine*, and everybody liked it." The response encouraged the fledglings to mount *Saint Joan*, the highlight of the 1956 season. "So we shifted gradually to the more important American and European plays which the theatre became famous for." To date, the festival has mounted 238 productions of 179 plays, emphasizing Chekhov, Williams and Shaw, interspersed with Brecht, Rosand, Euripides, Ibsen, Turgenev, Mohan, Wilder, O'Neill, Weiss, St

The difference between the old Golf and the new Golf explained.

How come the new Golf and the old Golf are as different as chalk and cheese?

Because we've improved everything about the car that could possibly be improved.

Let's start with two new engines, a 1.3 and a 1.6. Both have a higher top speed than the ones they replace. Yet both stretch a gallon of petrol even further.

Giving you 52 mpg at 56 mph.

We've also developed a new diesel Golf, which gives you 65 mpg.

We've increased the room.

We've made the new Golf 7 inches longer and 2 inches wider.

So not only does it have more legroom than the old Golf, it has more than the Astra, the Escort and the Fiat Strada.

We're not even stretching things when we say that six footers can sit in the back very comfortably.

We've created space under the front seats, for them to park their feet.

But with all this extra room for people, isn't there less room for luggage?

No. There's 30% more.

We've improved the aerodynamics.

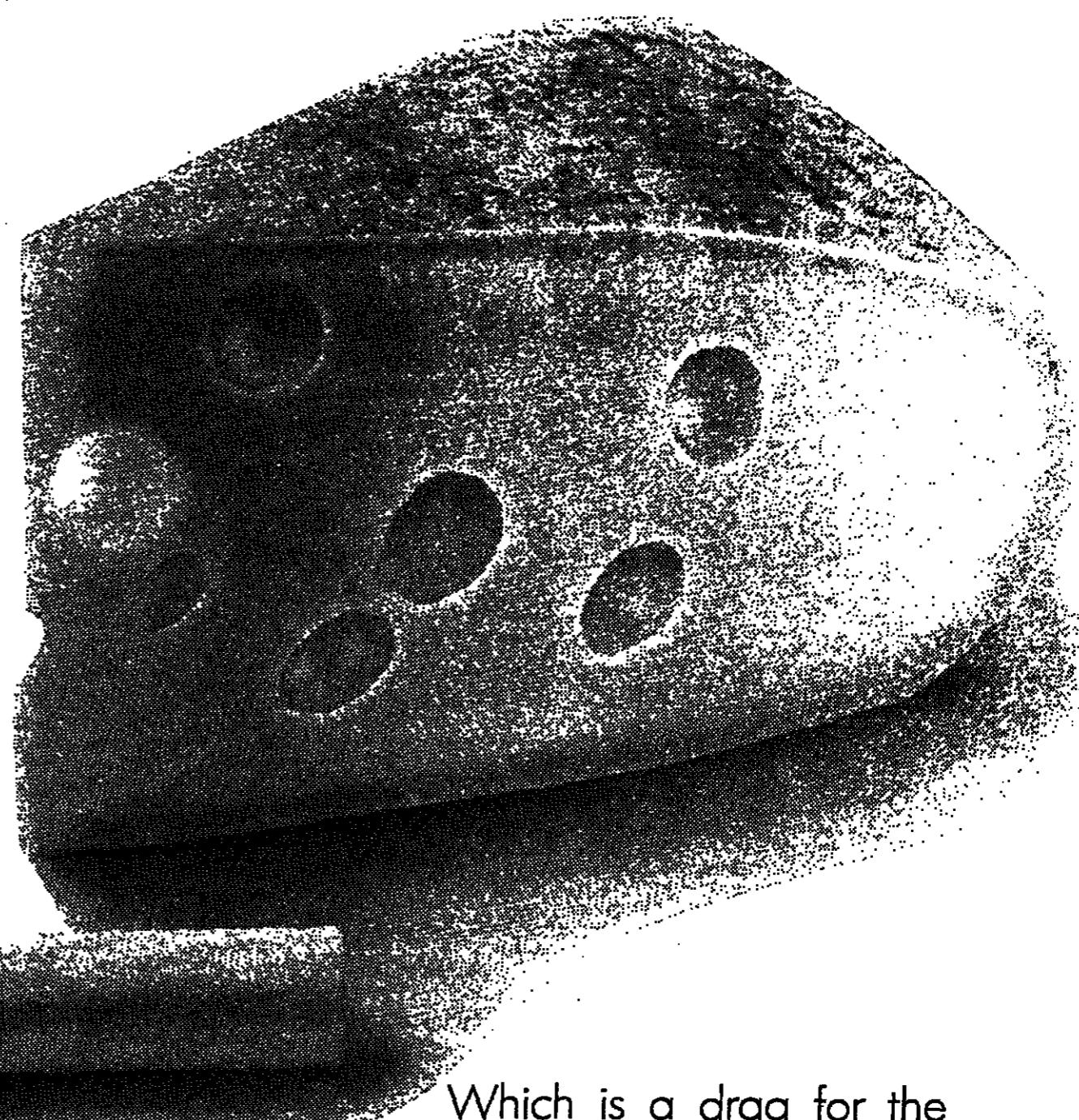
It's no good making a car that lasts as long as the Golf if the shape doesn't last as long as the car.

And, because we didn't want the spoiler to ruin the Golf's styling, we put it under the car.

Effective?

Very. Along with some other changes such as smoothing out the body a little, it has produced a stunning drag figure.

Of 0.34.



Which is a drag for the Maestro, the Volvo 340, the Escort, the Astra, and the Fiat Strada.

They're all noisier inside. Because there's more wind noise outside.

We've improved the rust-proofing.

We'd like you to think about selling your Golf before you've even bought it.

Because then you'll appreciate all we've done to protect your investment and make sure you get the highest possible re-sale price.

We bond the doors with a new rust-inhibiting compound. And then seal them. Reducing the risk of corrosion even more.

We inject the body cavities with 400 litres of molten wax. To keep rust at bay. (In fact, 2½ kilos of wax remain inside the inner body cavities.)

And we just wouldn't consider using anything but aluminised steel for our exhaust systems.

Because we want to prolong their life.

So if you buy a Golf now, you'll give yourself something to look forward to.

Selling it.



SPECTRUM

2003: How the sex and joy drugs proved a hollow sham

Safe exultant pills promising higher highs and sexual thrills disappoint the sensation-seekers.
The final part of Norman Macrae's vision of the future

The first drug crisis occurred in the Twentieth century when western governments and politicians responded with all the mistakes so typical of those last years of inter-war government. Heavy taxes had rightly long been placed on the traditional hallucinogen, alcohol (which was incompatible with driving a car), and the traditional tranquilizer, tobacco (whose long-term damage to health had been discovered only because it had existed for a long time). By contrast in 1960-90 opium derivative drugs were not taxed, and were instead subject to erratic legislative prohibitions that did not work. The prohibitions were directed especially at pushers, the consequences of which should have been known from experience. During the 1920s there were attempts to prohibit alcohol in the same way. Predictably, organized crime then took over the market-place. Pushers became very nasty people indeed, sometimes blackmailing their crazed clients to commit crimes for them, with guns blazing.

By 1985 the drug crisis could be cured only if tax systems replaced bans, or with scientific breakthroughs. Fortunately, the latter happened rather quickly. The hard-drug crisis of the late Twentieth century arose largely because the action of B-endorphin, the body's own endogenous morphine, was mimicked by heroin. B-endorphin is a chemical which regulates the sensitivity of the nervous system; when produced in quantity suppresses the reactivity of the system. Heroin, therefore, could suppress pain and give a sensation of euphoric detachment from external stimuli. Problems of addiction arose because, when heroin is administered from without, the body stops producing its own endogenous morphine. When consistent heroin use is suddenly discontinued it takes some time for B-endorphin production to begin again, and in the meantime the nervous system becomes horribly hyper-reactive.

During the 1990s, the advance of elementary genetic engineering made possible the commercial production of B-endorphin. So heroin addiction (and its worst pains) could be effectively counteracted. Sensibly, governments then replaced bans with taxation systems - with the highest taxes on the addictive substances that did most harm: tobacco, gin, tobacco, and some of the drugs which were given free by state



health services in the early 1980s) and no taxes on endogenous morphines.

Commercial interests made the untaxed substances more and more palatable, so that alcohol consumption also virtually disappeared except for certain expensive wines. Today, Palo Altophin is imbibed at parties because it tastes nicer and creates a more social atmosphere than gin, as well as being compatible with driving a motor car (and indeed compatible with doing practically anything provided you check first on a scanner or have a personal biofeedback session).

In 2003 advertisements began to appear on telecommuting terminals (TCs) proclaiming the imminent arrival of a new generation of genetically engineered compounds such as memoratives which could help people to remember or forget. IQ boosters which could make children much cleverer than their parents (perish the thought), and aphrodisiacs which could change the chemistry of sexual attraction.

Several leaders of the newly confident churches - which had prospered with the return to community and village life - said that these drugs promised blasphemous powers and called for prohibitions (which would have created black markets). They and the drug pushers exaggerated their effect. Students, who thought the new memoratives and intelligence creators would help them to sail through exams, failed them instead.

The life-swapping path to happiness

In 2003 nearly 10 per cent of Germans spent less than three months of the year in their own homes, and more than three per cent lived in more than six countries during the year, telecommuting from each to their ordinary job. Most people, however, prefer to put down firmer roots than that, and many now take expert advice on where to experiment in digging them up.

A typical example is the house swap for 10 months in 2018 between the Macfarlane family from the South Island of New Zealand and the Hirsch family from an open-area housing community just outside New Orleans. The 38-year-old mother in the Macfarlane family had recently been the breadwinner, telecommuting to the Tokyo bank for which she worked as an English-language loans officer. The 41-year-old, very house-proud, father had retired for the period 2012-2018 to be educator to the two children, now aged 13 and 15. Usually, both were going straight on to higher education, but would be doing this directly through the TC, and the father was no longer needed to aid them. Archie Macfarlane was therefore going to return to his old job as a TC salesman for custom-built goods.

As this was quite a well-paid job, the Macfarlanes' living standards would rise quite substantially when both parents were again teleworking. The family therefore arranged for one of the now-fashionable family TC conferences with psychoanalysts and lifestyle counsellors. The report was rather a shock.

It said the two Macfarlane teenagers were too self-centred and shy. Their outdoor recreations (golf, rock-climbing, angling, owning racing pigeons) were all too individualistic. The Macfarlane family played regularly in family two-ball foursomes, but in reality these games now irritated all of them. The children showed greatest

enjoyment when playing over-competitively with their parents against other families, but they did this only in games via the TC, such as duplicate bridge against other families, with the computer shuffling the cards.

The children would be happier if they lived near children of the same rather bright ability and age as themselves, and in a community where families played each other regularly in active games, such as informal four-person volleyball teams. Mr Macfarlane would also be happier if he could play

regularly in a tennis four with men of his own approximate ability. He needed to become more gregarious for a while.

Mrs Macfarlane had shown by her answers that she would like a period enjoying various facilities not available in their part of New Zealand. For instance, she would like to be able to eat out occasionally at French restaurants. Furthermore, most of the children in their immediate open-home area were slightly older than they, and the younger ones needed to be encouraged to engage in more horseplay because at present they were too neurotic about not scratching the furniture.

The counsellors suggested a house swap of at least 10 months. The swap the Macfarlanes eventually accepted was with the Hirsch family, who live in an open-plan housing community near New Orleans. In these communities, people open up part of their homes so that others can use and share special facilities that individual households could not otherwise afford.

Examples are swimming pools, tennis courts, hobby equipment like photographic darkrooms, and lots of pay-TV subscriptions. These open-

FINDINGS

Drifting apart

A series reporting on research: Cartography

Latest findings from NASA and, in this country, by the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Herstmonceux confirm that continental drift is dividing London and New York by one or two centimetres a year while Australia is moving from South America towards Hawaii.

"Map makers of the future will have to take note of even small movements", says Stuart Malin, head of the Department of Astronomy and Navigation at the National Maritime Museum. "Position finding on earth is improving daily, and with personal navigators which will use satellite radio signals, we will eventually know of positions within a few metres anywhere in the world."

X marks the spot

An historical twist means that the national grid used on Ordnance Survey maps is not the international Greenwich Meridian, whose centenary is being celebrated. One hundred years earlier, in 1784, General William Roy, who mapped the Highlands of Scotland after the 1745 Rebellion and who founded the OS, established a base line on Hounslow Heath (now Heathrow Airport) and with chain, rods and triangles measured through Greenwich to Dover and the French coast, which led to longitude zero. The Nineteenth century astronomer royal, Sir George Airy moved

Maps are at least nine months out of date - inconvenient for local authorities and utilities (gas boards, water boards) who rely on large scale maps - 50 and 25 inches to the mile. Research by OS found that the vast majority of public and business users expect to have computerized, digital maps by the end of the decade.

These will be instantly updatable, as is the case this

morning.

Monitoring undertaken by

relating several sources of information within one database is also being used for an epidemiological study which is examining relationships between chemical trace elements and degenerative diseases such as cancers of the digestive tract in North-east Scotland. Details of methods are explained in the NERC's report on current Thematic Information Services, which incorporates the Experimental Cartography Unit.

Computerized cartography is becoming an active tool in analysing conditions from land use to health. A combination of techniques - field survey, aerial photography, airborne multispectral scanning and satellite imagery have produced 1 to 10,000 scale maps which reveal a significant change in the percentage of pasture that has become arable land in the Norfolk Broads in the past decade, according to the Natural Environment Research Council.

Monitoring undertaken by relating several sources of information within one database is also being used for an epidemiological study which is examining relationships between chemical trace elements and degenerative diseases such as cancers of the digestive tract in North-east Scotland. Details of methods are explained in the NERC's report on current Thematic Information Services, which incorporates the Experimental Cartography Unit.

Cancer study

Computerized cartography is becoming an active tool in analysing conditions from land use to health. A combination of techniques - field survey, aerial photography, airborne multispectral scanning and satellite imagery have produced 1 to 10,000 scale maps which reveal a significant change in the percentage of pasture that has become arable land in the Norfolk Broads in the past decade, according to the Natural Environment Research Council.

Monitoring undertaken by relating several sources of information within one database is also being used for an epidemiological study which is examining relationships between chemical trace elements and degenerative diseases such as cancers of the digestive tract in North-east Scotland. Details of methods are explained in the NERC's report on current Thematic Information Services, which incorporates the Experimental Cartography Unit.

Ship shape

Mediterranean sea charts flourished from the Thirteenth century with an accuracy unknown on land maps (which were mostly produced by monks). Research by Tony Campbell of the British Library Map Library, to be published next year in the *History of Cartography* (Chicago University Press) reveals that the Mediterranean map industry was "extraordinarily correct and up to date. The expected corruption of place names that comes with copies does not occur. Each chart shows successive updates, with an average of 1500 names. Bilbao appears first in 1339, 39 years after it was founded, and Livorno in 1426 when it became politically significant. The maps were sometimes produced by sailors, whose voyages depended on precision, but we have not unearthed exactly how this was achieved".

Ann Hills

in Birmingham, which is covered by some of the 20,000 OS maps (out of a total of 220,000) which have already been stored on computer. This is done by covering all linework into coordinates, which are transferred by digitizing on to electronic tape. So now in Birmingham surveyors can spend the morning on the ground, compiling details about urban changes, right down to house numbers. The data is then pencilled on to a plastic master version of a digitized map, and added to the database with an electronic cursor which defines new coordinates and stores them. The fresh information thus incorporated so that the instantly undated map can be displayed on a screen, or printed out with a computer drive plotter. Eventually all 70 area offices will have the equipment to follow suit.

Laser linewidth

Fastrack, produced by Laser Scan Laboratories of Cambridge, can automatically computerize contours at least 15 times faster than they can be hand digitized. Series of lines are formed by linking consecutive points which are given

A laser map showing the contours of the mountains

moreover... Miles Kington

or less rhyme. The same goes

for *calm* and *Tom*, *etter* and *water*, *Garry* and *Mary* and even *quad* and *façade*, although I'm a little worried about *pond* and *spawned*.

The lesson seems to be that where we differentiate between vowels, the Americans often bring them together into a different but identical sound. This doesn't explain, however, the presence of Thomas on two different lists. On one he rhymes with *impasse*, *Madras*, *en mousse* and *Texas*. Does this mean that Caha thinks *Texas* rhymes with *promise*? Hmm...

But these are all one-offs. It is when you come to the different vowels that you start getting into trouble and into really deep non-rhyming water. Take *dowd* and *shawd*, for instance. I can't believe there is anywhere in the British Isles where those words rhyme. I realized that the Americans actually stress the latter on the third syllable, so that it comes out as Missa Lenny.

Again, when I went to New Orleans last year I had no idea until I got there that the city was famous for its pralines. What surprised me even more was that it was possible for the city to rhyme with the sweet. I heard an American woman say to her family: "We ought to buy some pralines while we're here in New Orleans".

What we need is a guide to American pronunciation. And now at last we have it in the shape of *The Songwriter's Rhyming Dictionary* by Sammy Cahn, from Souvenir Press. This has been widely reviewed as a rhyming dictionary, and indeed the majority of the words do rhyme, but a great many do not. Not in Britain, that is. The dictionary was first published in America and has been republished here without, as far as I can tell, a word being changed.

The result is that, although it is flawed as a rhyming dictionary, it is perfect as a guide to the way they say things over there. I did not realize, for instance, that *leverage* is pronounced differently by Americans until I found it rhymed with *beverage*. Other non-rhyming pairs that educated me into the American way of speech were *hooker* and *snooker*, *via* and *Leah*, *Hughie* and *buya*, *geyser* and *miser*, and *station* and *ration*.

American proper names are

another trap for an ignoramus like me. It was nice to find *Des Moines* rhyming with *strloin*, as until now I had pronounced it French-style. *Haiti* rhymes with *Katie*, and not with *graffiti*. *Chopin* rhymes with *bacoon*, until I realized that the Americans actually stress the latter on the third syllable, so that it comes out as Missa Lenny.

Again, when I went to New Orleans last year I had no idea until I got there that the city was famous for its pralines. What surprised me even more was that it was possible for the city to rhyme with the sweet. I heard an American woman say to her family: "We ought to buy some pralines while we're here in New Orleans".

What we need is a guide to

America's pronunciation. And now at last we have it in the shape of *The Songwriter's Rhyming Dictionary* by Sammy Cahn, from Souvenir Press. This has been widely reviewed as a rhyming dictionary, and indeed the majority of the words do rhyme, but a great many do not. Not in Britain, that is. The dictionary was first published in America and has been republished here without, as far as I can tell, a word being changed.

The result is that, although it

is flawed as a rhyming dictionary, it is perfect as a guide to the way they say things over there. I did not realize, for instance,

that *leverage* is pronounced differently by Americans until I found it rhymed with *beverage*.

Other non-rhyming pairs that

educated me into the American

way of speech were *hooker* and *snooker*, *via* and *Leah*, *Hughie* and *buya*, *geyser* and *miser*, and *station* and *ration*.

American proper names are

another trap for an ignoramus like me. It was nice to find *Des Moines* rhyming with *strloin*, as until now I had pronounced it French-style. *Haiti* rhymes with *Katie*, and not with *graffiti*. *Chopin* rhymes with *bacoon*, until I realized that the Americans actually stress the latter on the third syllable, so that it comes out as Missa Lenny.

Again, when I went to New Orleans last year I had no idea until I got there that the city was famous for its pralines. What surprised me even more was that it was possible for the city to rhyme with the sweet. I heard an American woman say to her family: "We ought to buy some pralines while we're here in New Orleans".

What we need is a guide to

America's pronunciation. And now at last we have it in the shape of *The Songwriter's Rhyming Dictionary* by Sammy Cahn, from Souvenir Press. This has been widely reviewed as a rhyming dictionary, and indeed the majority of the words do rhyme, but a great many do not. Not in Britain, that is. The dictionary was first published in America and has been republished here without, as far as I can tell, a word being changed.

The result is that, although it

is flawed as a rhyming dictionary, it is perfect as a guide to the way they say things over there. I did not realize, for instance,

that *leverage* is pronounced differently by Americans until I found it rhymed with *beverage*.

Other non-rhyming pairs that

educated me into the American

way of speech were *hooker* and *snooker*, *via* and *Leah*, *Hughie* and *buya*, *geyser* and *miser*, and *station* and *ration*.

American proper names are

another trap for an ignoramus like me. It was nice to find *Des Moines* rhyming with *strloin*, as until now I had pronounced it French-style. *Haiti* rhymes with *Katie*, and not with *graffiti*. *Chopin* rhymes with *bacoon*, until I realized that the Americans actually stress the latter on the third syllable, so that it comes out as Missa Lenny.

Again, when I went to New Orleans last year I had no idea until I got there that the city was famous for its pralines. What surprised me even more was that it was possible for the city to rhyme with the sweet. I heard an American woman say to her family: "We ought to buy some pralines while we're here in New Orleans".

What we need is a guide to

America's pronunciation. And now at last we have it in the shape of *The Songwriter's Rhyming Dictionary* by Sammy Cahn, from Souvenir Press. This has been widely reviewed as a rhyming dictionary, and indeed the majority of the words do rhyme, but a great many do not. Not in Britain, that is. The dictionary was first published in America and has been republished here without, as far as I can tell, a word being changed.

The result is that, although it

is flawed as a rhyming dictionary, it is perfect as a guide to the way they say things over there. I did not realize, for instance,

that *leverage* is pronounced differently by Americans until I found it rhymed with *beverage*.

Other non-rhyming pairs that

educated me into the American

way of speech were *hooker* and *snooker*, *via* and *Leah*, *Hughie* and *buya*, *geyser* and *miser*, and *station* and *ration*.

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Even seaweed can be sweet in Ireland

Theodora FitzGibbon, cookery editor of the Irish Times and author of the immensely successful *A Taste Of...* series of cook books, is the first of this summer's four guest columnists all of whom have new books out soon. Irish Traditional Food will be published by Pan on Friday, September 7, price £2.50.

GUEST COOK

Most Irish people have a very sweet tooth and will cheerfully spend hours making elaborate puddings and cakes for the delectation of themselves and their families.

Many puddings were of the boiled variety which simmered over the fire and were a deliciously warming meal in the hard days of winter. However, there are many lighter sweet dishes, some made with the vitamin-giving carrageen which is in fact a seaweed, but when well treated sets in a light jelly. Honey, especially the lovely heather honey, is also used with all kinds of fruit and with eggs.

Irish drinks such as Guinness and liqueurs are used as flavouring and excellent they are, not only in puddings but also in some cakes.

Many of these old traditional dishes I have gathered together and used in my new book, from which this is a selection.

Blackcap pudding which in Irish is *Márg súth dubha*, is an old-fashioned pudding which was originally made with black raspberries, a very dark red variety hardly ever seen these days except in some gardens. Nowadays it is usually made, either with blackcurrants or blackberries.

Blackcap pudding
Serves four to six
½ tablespoon butter

Abour 110g (4oz) blackcurrants or blackberries

Squeeze of lemon juice

2 rounded tablespoons sugar, or to taste

140g (5oz) fresh breadcrumbs

85g (3oz) flour

2 large eggs, beaten

300ml (½ pint) milk

Butter a one-litre (two pint) basin. Put the topped and tailed blackcurrants or picked-over blackberries in a small saucepan with the lemon juice and half the sugar, then cook gently for about five minutes. Pour into the pudding basin.

Sift the flour into a bowl, add the breadcrumbs, the remaining sugar and mix well. Make a well in the middle, add the beaten eggs and mix.

Finally add the milk gradually and beat well. Leave to stand for about 15 minutes. Pour this over the fruit; cover and tie down, then steam over boiling water for 2½ hours. Turn out by reversing the basin on to a warmed dish so that the "black cap" covers the pudding. Serve with whipped cream.

Pear sponge pudding – in Irish it is, *Céise spáinnse le píoraí*. It is a very light cake-like pudding which is best eaten warm or cold. Canned pears can be used, without the juice, but will not give such a fresh flavour.

Pear sponge pudding
Serves four to six
110g (4oz) butter

110g (4oz) sugar

2 eggs

450g (1lb) ripe pears

110g (4oz) unsifted icing flour

Whipped cream to decorate

Cream the butter and sugar until light, then add the eggs, one at a time, beating each one in well. Peel, core and slice the pears just before folding into the sifter flour to the butter mixture (if left too long the pears will discolour unless sprinkled with lemon juice). Stir in the sliced pears.

Line a 7½in (20cm) cake tin, preferably one with a removable bottom. Spoon in the mixture. Bake in a preheated moderately hot oven (175°F/190°C, gas 5) for 30–40 minutes or until a skewer inserted comes out clean. Lift out and transfer to a serving dish and decorate with whipped cream.

Irish Mist cream – *Uachtar "Irish Mist"* – is like a cold soufflé and delicious. Irish Mist is a whiskey-based liqueur flavoured with herbs and sweetened with honey. It is available in most off-licences.

Irish Mist Cream
Serves about 6
600ml (1 pint) milk, heated
1 tablespoon powdered gelatine
4 eggs, separated

2 heaped tablespoons caster sugar
2 tablespoons whipped cream
2 tablespoons Irish Mist

Put the sugar, milk and gelatine into the top of a double boiler over hot water. Beat the egg yolks and add them with the sugar. Whisk until the mixture thickens. *On no account let it boil*. Beat the egg whites stiffly. When the mixture is cool, fold in the whipped cream, then the egg whites and finally the Irish Mist. Wet a mould, and tie a 3in (7.5cm) collar of paper around. Pour in the mixture and chill until set.

This is a good moist cake and keeps well in a tin. If liked the top can be spread with mashed cream cheese, or a mixture with cottage cheese; alternately, you can slice the cake in half and spread the cheese inside.

The Times Cook, Shona Crawford Poole, will be back on October 3.

Laurie Taylor, right, discovers Caroline Blackwood's bond with the anti-cruise protesters

Symbolic strength of the women of peace without power



Caroline Blackwood: Strong feelings about the Greenham Common women and Bernard Levin's comments

"And it was a commission for an article which took you out to Greenham?"

"Yes. But once I got there, I found the material was too long for an article." Perhaps her previous writing, which so often focused on single characters in extremis, and on domestic isolation, hardly prepared the reader for her present book. Was she an active feminist?

"No. I'm a sympathizer. Like all women have to be sympathizers."

She is not involved in the nuclear disarmament movement, but was impressed strongly by Greenham. Her book is very sympathetic.

"Yes. I hadn't taken it in. When you hear they're camping you somehow get an image of Boy Scout camps and that doesn't sound so bad, does it? I couldn't believe that pile of refuse was the camp."

"You tried living there yourself?"

(It was not easy to imagine this tall refined lady at ease under a polythene sheet in the Berkshire woods.)

"I stayed a few nights. But I couldn't manage. There is really the most extraordinary fortitude. Those nights. Not getting to sleep at all. To wake up to another day of freezing discomfort and evictions."

Certainly, *On the Perimeter* is a remarkably moving account of the hardships, insults and monotony endured by the Greenham women, but it is also strangely light on

argument. We hear little or nothing from the author or her subjects about the capacity of cruise missiles, the likelihood of their use as first-strike weapons, their possible place in disarmament negotiations.

"I deliberately decided not to.

Those books about the bomb – the megaton books I call them – you can hardly read them. The whole thing becomes so dehumanized. But wasn't that playing into the hands of those who write off the Greenham protest as a purely emotional response?"

"Of course it's an emotional position. But it's one shared by a lot of women. It's just the terrible fear that there could be an accident. It's the anxiety about children. This fear

of an accident is what women deal with all day long: the child nearly having an accident. Women are more preoccupied by that. The actual job of bringing up a small child is one long near-accident."

"I understand people thinking it's misguided", she admitted, finding a mislaid coffee pot. "that it's a rather useless thing, that it doesn't change a thing. But perhaps women can only do things symbolically. People with no power have to do it symbolically".

At Greenham she was certainly fascinated by the juxtaposition of the military and the idealistic women and the irate members of RAGE (Ratepayers against Greenham Encampments)?

"There was always something

of a accident is what women deal with all day long: the child nearly having an accident. Women are more preoccupied by that. The actual job of bringing up a small child is one long near-accident."

"I understand people thinking it's misguided", she admitted, finding a mislaid coffee pot. "that it's a rather useless thing, that it doesn't change a thing. But perhaps women can only do things symbolically. People with no power have to do it symbolically".

At Greenham she was certainly fascinated by the juxtaposition of the military and the idealistic women and the irate members of RAGE (Ratepayers against Greenham Encampments)?

"There was always something

weird going on. It's a microcosm of English society. Last time I went down the most extraordinary group turned up at Main Gate – about 20 English Hassidic rabbis who'd arrived to pay homage to the missile. They said it was because of their relations in Russia.

Over the mantelpiece in the large and uncluttered room hung the picture which had been reproduced in Levin's column: Lady Caroline as depicted in Lucien Freud's "Girl in Bed". She saw my look.

"Don't you feel a little inhibited by that?" I asked, "as you grow older, and well, less obviously beautiful?"

"No, I don't see it as me. Otherwise I wouldn't put it up. Anyway, I think your beauty – any beauty you might have – is fraudulent. Nothing to do with you."

Had she ever felt patronized by all these male artists choosing her as the "beautiful" object of their paintings and poetry?

"I minded the boredom of posing for Lucien." She was beginning to laugh again. "The boredom was unbearable. It was worse than Greenham. The missile will never move and the picture will never be finished. In fact when we broke up there was going to be an enormous Freud called "The Sisters". My sister and me. Look." She went over to the mantelpiece and came back with a bin by a thin gold-framed picture of a human eye. "And this is it. I mean that's as far as it got. It didn't even get its eyelash", she said, laughing delightedly.

With Lucien Freud and Robert Lowell you seem to have had quite a "tumultuous" life. How did you manage your own work within such relationships?"

"They didn't stop me. I didn't feel at all oppressed by any of them. Lowell endlessly encouraged me. I wrote two novels with him. Or maybe three. If he were still alive he wouldn't be stopping me. He didn't mind if the children rushed in and out. He wrote under the most hideous conditions. That was not in Hamilton's book (Ian Hamilton, *Robert Lowell*, Faber and Faber, 1982). He missed that out. He missed out how very nice he was."

"You don't think Hamilton's book was fair to Lowell or you?"

"No, I think when somebody dies at the moment there's a trend to immediately write a book saying they were a monster. It's almost the automatic book."

"Do you ever want to retaliate?"

"I did to Bernard Levin". We'd arrived, I grasped the nettle.

"What annoyed you mostly? His implication that you pretended to a degree of outrage about the situation at Greenham you didn't feel?"

"No. Most of all I minded that sentence: "The sister of the Marquess of Dufferin and not only of Dufferin, but of Ava to boot."

"Because it used your title to undermine your message?"

"Oh no, I only hated the "to boot". Don't you see? It's so annoying. Heavy, like dough. Such an irritating expression. You know?"

I managed a final vigorous nod.

On *The Perimeter* is published on September 10 by Heinemann at £5.95 and Flamingo at £1.95.

MEL CALMAN'S AFFAIRS OF THE HEART

Finally I've joined those boring fitness fanatics

I'M HEARTILY SICK of all this Health Talk...



The story so far: Mel, a middle-aged cartoonist meets a young doctor who tells him he has had a minor heart attack and must reduce his weight, his worries and his cholesterol level. Five months later, Mel has lost seven pounds and can walk to the bathroom without getting out of breath. Now read on...

Today I looked at myself in the bathroom mirror and wondered who that slim man was standing there. I will not say he looked like Robert Redford but at least he no longer looked like Robert Morley's understudy.

Some sunny days when I am walking along, feeling lighter, (after all, I am no longer carrying that large parcel of fat around) I must confess I do feel better. I never thought I'd ever relish feeling healthier.

All my life I have carefully despised people who wanted to be fit. At school the most boring boys were the FIT ones. All my best friends were the unfit ones – the ones you knew were secretly sapping their strength. (At least I hoped they were since I didn't want to be the only one doing it.)

I confess I do feel slightly superior and virtuous as I wave the sugar away and say NO to the pudding trolley, although I still look at it wistfully. The occasional treat now seems so wicked and twice as enjoyable as they used to be. The flavour of sin has been added to ice-cream.

The major difference between my present régime and any past attempts to reduce weight is that I feel my life depends on it, and that as Doctor Johnson probably said, concentrates the diet

on the waistline. And apart from my family and friends, I'd miss all the aggravations of trying to please editors.

I would also miss talking to women. Thank God there is no cholesterol in women. At least he got something right (What he was doing putting cholesterol into ice-cream and chocolate, I'll never know. He should have put it into something boring like coal dust).

I recently re-read some wise words by Professor Nixon, who knows a thing or two about hearts, in a book called *The BMA Book of Executive Health*. Ironically enough, I read the book some five years ago because I had to illustrate it. Needless to say, I ignored the message of the words. I did not think they applied to me.

All that stuff about fatigue, tension, diet, relaxation and sleep applied to executives, not cartoonists. I was far too lazy, I thought, to suffer from stress and over-work. Looking back I now recognize what Professor Nixon calls the danger signs: a

cycle of fatigue and a consequent need to do more to prove to yourself that you can cope with your problems.

It is a bit like driving through a red light – if you don't hit anything you are tempted to go on doing it. Other people have accidents, not you. Other people have heart attacks, not me.

So I have discovered that I am incredibly mortal. I am not protected by some special magic. My arteries are not designed to be abused. For all I know, they are not designed at all – just sort of lie there, all tangled up.

What I am having (very reluctantly) to come to terms with is that I am a body as well as a mind. I have to listen to, and respect my body, or else it will sabotage me. It is no use having some intelligence (what intelligence, you ask?) if I am not going to use it to try to live sensibly. Half a roll is better than none at all, I suppose. Even if the half a roll is spread with polyunsaturated margarine instead of butter.

During the week, apart from a spat between the French delegate and the Russian over the South African political play, *Black Dog*, there were no international confrontations. Late at night, after the midnight shows, they would gather over bottles of wine for discussion into the early hours.

FIRST PERSON

Ludmila, the critic with a crisis

They came from all over the world – Russia, Poland, Romania, Brazil, Canada, the United States – for the Edinburgh Festival. Eighteen young critics from a variety of different newspapers and magazines assembled for the first seminar of the International Association of Theatre Critics to be held in Britain under the sponsorship of the British Council.

On that first Sunday night, they stared blankly at the Fringe programme in search of guidance. The Fringe is one of the most confusing theatre events to be confronted with. What they had to do, we explained, was to pick for themselves what they wanted to see and compare notes afterwards.

It was clear that the Eastern block, used to timetables from which there could be no deviation, found this galaxy of marginal theatre overwhelming. By the time the Traverse theatre had given them a reception, I had been appointed general ticket agent.

So it came to the last midnight show and early hours talk session. The delegates, who had been diverging in various directions, assembled for a final drink.

"Mrs. Clare, I have some

questions you must answer," said Ludmila. She gave me a written sheet. I am puzzling over it now: "What are the unsolved creative problems facing the young director, critic, actor, playwright and would you please to try presenting a panorama of today in theatre in your country?" A good question, Ludmila, but I am beginning to run out of paper.

Clare Colvin

Correction

The author of Friday's First Person article on noisy dustcarts was Vincent Browne, not Vincent Brown, as published.

WHO sold more business micros in Europe last year than any other manufacturer bar Apple and IBM?

TA TRIUMPH ADLER

TA World Leaders in Office Communication

For the answers to your business computing questions ring Kate Myles at Triumph Adler on 01-250 1717.



THE TIMES DIARY

Rubbing shoulders

The Queen recently dispensed with the services of the Royal Medical Household, and sought the treatment of a "healer" in a basement clinic in the Marylebone Road in London. The Queen, who had severely strained her shoulder by chopping logs at Balmoral, visited a "pain therapist" Kay Kierman of the "Bluestone Clinic" on the recommendation of Princess Margaret. Indeed the princess is such a regular there that one wall is adorned with a signed photograph of her. For Kay - Margaret, "The Queen's" injury was cured with two 90-minute sessions on a "Pulsed Electro-Magnetic Energy" machine.

Miss Kierman does not know when the Queen will drop in next. The royal patronage is revealed in the first British Appointment book - *The Royal Shopping Guide* by Nina Grunfeld, out from Pan next month.

Bananas

From now on firms on a NUM blacklist of strike-breakers, passed to Glasgow District Council, will be barred from tendering for contracts with the council. Opposition councillors, who are to investigate the ban's legality, say the move could lead to lay-offs in several local haulage firms. The good councillors' struggle for ideological purity goes further: it wants Glasgow market traders, who lease council stalls, to sign new contracts preventing the sale of South African fruit. Crusing' for a bruise?

Labour's left does not need to work at splitting the right. Last night Roy Hattersley and Peter Shore held separate TUC conference meetings. One started at 5.15, the other at 5.30.

Another tune

The New Statesman may be dull, but never predictable. Reporting on the Edinburgh Festival this week, Angus Calder says of the Scottish Opera's performance of *Orion*: "...it's well sung, the sets and staging are delightful and it's full of laughs. A pity there were so many empty seats." His colleague Andrew Clements certainly seems to have filled one: for on the same page, he says of *Orion*: "It proved to be a bore from beginning to end, without a note of memorable music..."

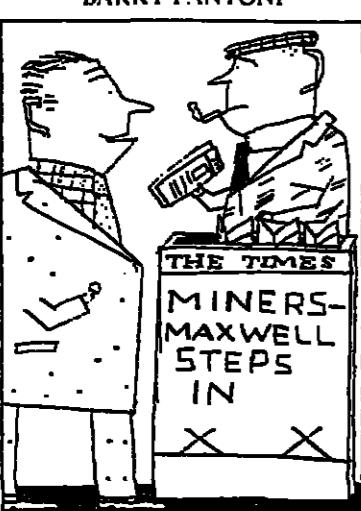
Post haste

As a local author with a new novel about to be published, Don Bannister seemed the ideal candidate to address the be-hatted ladies at the Yorkshire Post's literary dinner next week. Just as Bannister was smacking his lips, the paper rang. After "looking through" his book, *The Summer Boy*, his invitation was off. It was the sex and language used in the book, said the *Yorkshire Post*. The fact that the womanizing hero in the tale of "young manhood in a northern town" was a journalist had, I am sure, no bearing on their decision.

Lock-in

Those moderate union men left at Brighton will be checking anxious that Roy Grantham, right-wing leader of the clerical workers' union, Apec, is safe in the hall to add his voice. I am told that in April, as Apec moved leftward at its Scarborough conference, the bolt on the door of Grantham's lavatory did not. The afternoon's debate rambled on with Grantham left jammed in the gents.

BARRY FANTONI



"There's a rumour he's offering them a million pounds each to go back"

Modest sum

Readable though it is, no one has compared Jeffrey Archer's novel *First Among Equals* with the works of Evelyn Waugh or Paul Scott. No one except Archer, that is. Boasting of selling the novel's television rights to Granada for £1m, he recently confided: "But I won't be too interested in the money if they can give me a production like *Brideshead Revisited* or the *Ray Quarter*."

Close friends

"Hitler would have been proud of you lot", electricians' leader-elect Eric Hammond shouted at delegates who barracked him on Monday for his denunciation of the TUC line on the miners' strike. He is less forthright about the four "beavers" who now shadow his every step in Brighton. "It's a rough business", he says. "We want to avoid incidents and it's easier to have people to guide you away." The four protest: "We're just friends." No one calls them bodyguards, but with enemies like his, Hammond may need friends like them.

PHS

A minimum wage is not enough

by Frank Field

Poor old Eleanor Rathbone. Not only has her portrait been absent-mindedly hung in the sports section of the National Portrait Gallery, but the idea she campaigned for all her life looks like being overruled.

Born to a prosperous merchant family, she spent practically all her energy winning the introduction of family allowances (now child benefits) in order to combat the appalling child poverty she had seen at first hand in Merseyside. Her campaign was also aimed at ensuring that the support of workers' children did not become part of wage negotiations and, for good measure, guaranteeing a regular weekly income to mothers.

Now all the talk is of scrapping child benefits and of a campaign for a national minimum wage which assumes all workers have two children. If the redoubtable fighter could step off the National Portrait Gallery's wall and journey to Brighton, what would she have to say to the trade unionists due to debate the minimum wage at the Trades Union Congress today?

Until now, most campaigners have lobbied for a wage at two-thirds average earnings, or around £100 a week. It has been set at this level to ensure that a family with two children has an income above the government-defined poverty line. But this approach will not abolish family poverty, and it will have considerable economic consequences.

The higher statutory minimum wage has the drawback that it increases employers' costs if implemented without a programme of compensatory measures, it will lead to significant increases in unemployment and a big jump in the rate of inflation. I calculate that the higher minimum wage target could result in a loss of more than 400,000 women's jobs, a 4.4 per cent rise in the total wage bill together with a 2.5 per cent rise in prices.

The largest increase in unemployment and wages bills will be felt in those industries employing large numbers of low-paid often women workers. Thus women's wages overall will rise by over 14 per cent, and by much greater amounts in a few industries. Likewise, price increases will be concentrated in low-paid, labour-intensive industries.

These potential dangers are not an argument for scrapping a minimum wage strategy. Large numbers of workers still earn appallingly low pay, £240,000, for example, earned less than the government poverty line in 1982 and these wage earners were responsible for 680,000 people, many of them children. These hazards illustrate that any minimum wage strategy must be seen as part of a total package of economic regeneration, introduced over a reasonable period of time, and

accompanied by specific investment and training initiatives.

These accompanying measures are also essential if the minimum wage was introduced along with major increases in child benefit. But this wage and benefit approach has the advantage of reducing the negative impact on the economy - both in terms of employment and prices. A minimum wage accompanied by a major increase in child benefit will abolish the worst aspects of child poverty as we know it today, while bringing about a major transfer of income to all women.

Around 800,000 women in full-time work would gain pay increases, as would many part-time workers, and this dual approach would ensure that all women with children gain a major increase in their guaranteed weekly income.

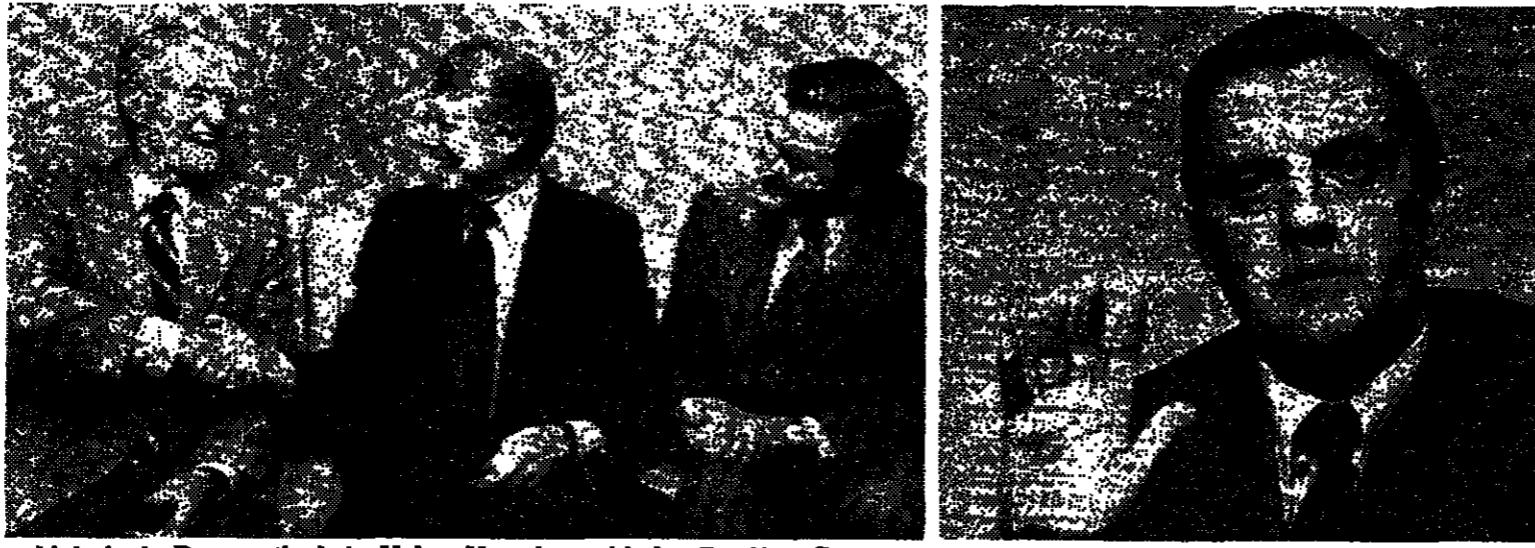
Most current campaigns have confused the need for a weapon to eliminate family poverty with one which ensures that all workers receive a decent income to reflect their value and dignity as workers. Accepting the feminist argument helps to make this distinction clear, and helps to protect the position of women workers, while leaving it clear to begin a second round in the campaign for a higher minimum wage.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

The author is Labour MP for Birkenhead.

Walter Mondale's "micropolitics" have brought him a long way but may stop him reaching the

White House in November. Sidney Blumenthal traces his rise through the Democratic ranks



Links in the Democratic chain: Hubert Humphrey with then President Carter and favourite son Mondale; in full swing as vice president

Minneapolis
On the eve of the Democratic convention, Walter Mondale revisited his childhood home, Elmore, Minnesota, population 882. He had left as a poor preacher's kid; he returned in glory, accompanied by the submachine-guns-toting secret service, a travelling carnival of reporters, and a radiant Geraldine Ferraro. Yet he insists he has remained the same, someone whose past is plainly displayed in the present. "What you see is what you get", he has informed rallies across the country.

But what do you see? A mostly inexpressive man in a grey suit, whose closest friends in the Senate had to learn the most elementary details of his personal life, as such as his boyhood poverty, from newspaper stories. What do you get? A man who has climbed from obscurity to international fame, from a tiny village to the head of the largest political party on earth, from nowhere to everywhere. What you get, therefore, is more than what you see.

The qualities that have put him in public office and sustained him there are qualities that are largely invisible to the public. His flaring ambition and his extraordinary tactical shrewdness have been shielded from view. Mondale often seems to be wearing a mask. But his very inexpressiveness is a clue to the political culture that has made him. That culture explains much of what enabled him to become the Democratic candidate. Equally, it suggests what he lacks - what he must find elsewhere, or fail.

A man of shrewdness and flaring ambition

In Minnesota the ultimate goal of politics is the achievement of an unspoken consensus. This constant quest derives mainly from religious and ethnic sources. The dominant religion is Lutheranism, which stresses ritual, authority, and social obligation. And most people are Scandinavian, like Mondale, who finds the poetry of life fishing in the silence of the north woods. The work ethic is deeply ingrained. If one works hard and adheres to the rules, success naturally follows. Good intentions are regarded nearly as highly as results. Trust is taken for granted.

Virtually everyone believes that the helping hand of fellowship must stay the harsh, invisible hand of the market. This implicit belief can be seen in the unexampled philanthropy of Minneapolis businessmen who give more to charity and the arts than any comparable group in the nation. And it is apparent in the assumption shared by both political parties that government must do things that individuals acting alone cannot. The Democrats and the Republicans (who are more liberal than many Democrats elsewhere, and don't even call themselves Republicans, but Independent Republicans) rarely debate first principles. The argument is over how, not whether, government should serve. The parties debate means, not ends; issues, not ideology.

The party that fostered Mondale began as a movement. Early in the century, across the plains of the upper Midwest, embittered farmers organized the Nonpartisan League to counter the grain elevator operators and railroad barons who ruled their fates even more capriciously than the weather. The league sought public ownership of the elevators and flour mills, and to

The masked man from Minnesota

conflict over a great principle mostly turned on tactics such as packing caucuses. Young Mondale became a leader of the student auxiliary. His first political success, in fact, was achieved by importing patronage workers to a caucus to win control of a county Young D.F.L. group.

In 1936 Olson unexpectedly died, and the Republicans moved into the resulting vacuum. In 1938 Harold Stassen, the "boy wonder" founder of the modern Republican Party in the state, swept to the governorship at the age of 31. He was for "good government", replacing most of the patronage system with a civil service. Most important, he accepted the New Deal; and he implemented his own social welfare, mental health, and environmental programmes. The F.L. and the Democrats merged in 1944, becoming the Democratic Farmer Labor Party.

The broker of the marriage between the F.L. and the Democrats was a young political science instructor at the University of Minnesota, Hubert Humphrey. He fused the D.F.L. with his energy, buoyancy, and commitment.

Few politicians in the D.F.L. tradition have manoeuvred as skillfully as Walter Mondale. He has advanced his career by a series of adroit tactical adjustments. Within the state he has been viewed as someone never quite possessed of his own persona, the protege of one elder or another. Yet his appointments to a succession of offices were not gifts, but the result of energetic campaigns - campaigns, however, that were conducted out of public view. Mondale never presented himself to the Minnesota electorate as anything less than the incumbent. He has thrived by leaving as little as possible to chance.

Mondale entered the D.F.L. at a critical juncture. Anti-Communist liberals and Popular Fronters were locked in a fierce civil war - the national Democratic scene writ small. The tumultuous internecine

"It was the new politics versus the old", Harris recalls. "Mondale and I were more in tune with the new." The battle between the campaign

factions was most intensely joined over the Vietnam issue. Mondale and Harris urged Humphrey to break with Lyndon Johnson on the war. Humphrey prepared a major speech calling for an unconditional bombing halt, which he showed his managers. "Don't change a word", Mondale advised. Humphrey agreed. Then, as he left the vice president's splendid office, Mondale stopped in the doorway. "Do you have to clear a speech like that with Johnson?" he asked. "Oh, no," said Humphrey. "This is a speech I'll give as a candidate. But as a courtesy I'll tell the president." The speech was never given.

For Mondale, the grueling Humphrey campaign had clear lessons. He did not want to repeat the mistakes the tender-hearted and weak founding father had made. "Mondale worries about a person being too open like Humphrey", says Harris. "If he shows his emotions, he feels it might get him in trouble."

He found every fissure in Hart... and broke him

When Jimmy Carter named Mondale as his running mate in 1976, Humphrey was elated. Mondale got the job not by impressing Carter as a pale Humphrey, but as someone much more like Carter. Cool, calm, and dry, he prepared carefully, as usual, for his interview in Plains, even noting the similar points in his and Carter's books. Mondale combined Humphrey's constituency and Carter's managementism. Carter became the last in a long line of political leaders to discover in Mondale precisely the qualities he needed.

Throughout this year's campaign there have been eerie echoes. Humphrey had to disentangle himself from Johnson; Mondale from Carter. Humphrey had to prevail over McCarthy, who appealed to the young, independent, and moderate Republicans, like Gary Hart. Mondale stopped Hart's momentum just as the Kennedys stopped Humphrey's and McCarthy's. Hart claimed the Kennedy image, but Mondale, with old Bobby Kennedy operative John Reilly close at hand, claimed the ruthless tactics. Mondale found every fissure in Hart and relentlessly broke him apart. Once again, Mondale's tactical talent was proved.

Now Mondale's micropolitics confront Reagan's macropolitics. In the contest Mondale's experience and background are insufficient for victory. American politics is not Minnesota's writ large. The presidential political culture more nearly resembles that of California, where candidates, even for assembly races, are sustained by images and ideology. No politician there trusts his fate to party.

Mondale, the Minnesotan, never had to struggle to establish his political philosophy. Reagan, the Californian, is a founding father in his own right. He is the foremost leader of a conservative movement that has been transformed from a sect into a ruling elite. He has undergone a personal change from a leftist into a rightist, and therefore operates on a politically self-conscious and explicit level. He always casts his position in terms of first principles, while Mondale discusses discrete policies. Reagan's free-floating politics match his economic vision of an America without rules. Mondale, for his part, still assumes the centrality of the consensus Reagan has shattered.

© The New Republic 1984

Digby Anderson

Protect, and we may not survive

The masked ball has ended. The true features of contemporary trade unionism are clear to see. Comradery, compassion, craftsmanship and fraternity have, for many years now, been but the crudely painted mouthings on the mask. No doubt the mask will be tried on half-heartedly for Brighton's ritual moments but it will convince few even among union activists. They hardly bother with disguises any longer. The face of trades unionism is blatant sectional interest.

Cambridge now offers two main strategies for cutting Brighton down to size. The first associated with Hayek's thinking would check the discretionary power of politicians to appease sectional interests by introducing constitutional arrangements prohibiting arbitrary legislation and restricting laws to embodying "general rules of just conduct". Other economists argue for specific constitutional limits on total government spending and deficits; yet others for the wider use of referenda on citizens' initiatives.

The second strategy is proposed for governments, such as that of Mrs Thatcher, avowedly inclined to a list of significant reforms but frustrated in each item by different coalitions of sectional interests. Friedman argues that lobbying has reached such proportions that even the lobbyists would benefit from reduced lobbying, a general economic disarmament. Reforming government can proceed by packaging their reduction of privileges for sectional interests so that those who lose privileges lose as many if not more disadvantages.

R.A. Butler suggested something similar. Faced with taming the conflicting interests of socialists, Conservatives, churchmen and trade unionists before the 1944 Education Act, he "decided to... make reform as comprehensive as possible and if there were any nettles to get a good bunch of them in our arms and not be stung by little ones... the more nettles you collect, the more they sting you".

If the Mont Pelerin Society is up to its past form, such ideas will not long remain in exclusively academic debate. But perhaps the most important lesson is not to be found in the proposals themselves but the way they formulate the problem. At Brighton the proclaimed divisions are between employers and labour, between left and right - the tired refrain of the class war. Cambridge suggests that the significant division and conflict in late twentieth century British society is none of these but is between the benefit of individuals and the power of any sectional interest however masked.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit

Robin Cook

The big leak they leave unstopped

Last week I drew attention to the impressive speed with which the Law Officers assented within 24 hours to the prosecution of a civil servant for allegedly leaking embarrassing documents. A saint could not resist this week contrasting that alacrity with the dithering over the papers submitted to them on those underwriters who made secret profits out of their dealings in Lloyd's, by reinsuring in their own offshore paper company.

Apparently the reluctance to prosecute has three rationalizations. It would be difficult to expound the complexities of fraud to a jury; most of the money is still around to be repaid; and anyway most of the big fish have already followed their profits abroad to a tax haven. Similar considerations might have prevented prosecution of the Great Train Robbers, but it is difficult to imagine the DPP settling in such a case for repayment of the loot. Yet the funds at stake in this City scandal dwarf the sums involved in a modern billion raid and a government which ducks prosecution will be revealed as holding a very partial concern for law and order.

Lloyd's itself is something of an anachronism in the insurance world in that it still concentrates on the old-fashioned activity of insurance. The rapid growth of the insurance industry in recent years has been on the back of the swelling pension funds which they manage. Indeed the most significant trend in the financial world has been the spectacular rise in importance and power of the institutional investors, particularly in the wake of the stimulus to contractual savings from the 1975 Pension Act.

This radical development has not attracted the political interest which it deserves although it raises profound questions of public policy. There is for example the issue of accountability. Management of institutional savings is tightly concentrated and controlled of the companies which employ the managers is even more narrowly based.

A survey of the directors of a number of major insurance companies identified a total of only 147 who between them held 1,693 interlocking directorships in each other's companies. They were mostly drawn from the same closed segment of the population; more than half had graduated from Oxford, and no less than a third were products of Eton. In their personal background they were even less representative than the present Cabinet.

This is all the more striking given that their influence depends on the monetary contributions of a wide cross-section of the working population, who to all intents and purposes have no control over how it is invested.

That would not matter if there

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.



Mondale with his own running mate: Labor Day in New York

1000 1500



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

INTERVENE AND BE DAMNED

Mr Kinnock must be among the foremost of those to be disappointed that the claim of the proprietor of the *Daily Mirror* to be causing the news to happen turned out to be moonshine. The leaders of the Labour Party have been stretched out long enough on Mr Scargill's rack.

It is an unpopular strike with the general public and with the majority of trade unionists. Miners are seen to be demanding too much and to be bullying one another and other groups of organized workers in order to get it. The odium of unpopular strikes spreads to the Labour Party, and this one has affected Mr Kinnock's personal standing with the public. Moreover bitter division within the National Union of Mineworkers is reproduced within the Labour Party. How much better if the thing could be over, or at any rate deep in "meaningful" negotiation, before Labour's own conference comes round.

Yet there was no way Labour could avoid damage from the strike. To limit the damage was the best that could be done. The miners are the praetorian guard of organized labour. When they strike ostensibly to protect jobs and mining communities in a high-unemployment economy, the Labour movement as a whole has no choice but to rally round, if only in appearance, the parliamentary wing no less than the industrial wing. That holds good even if mining communities are at odds with each other, if a quarter of the membership ignores the strike call, and if the clear requirement for a national

SHARPEVILLE

Sharpeville is a name etched in the hearts of the Afrikaner rulers of South Africa. In 1960 in this small Transvaal town police opened fire on a crowd of peaceful demonstrators and killed 69. The world reacted in horror. There was a flight of capital and panic in government circles. "Things will never be the same," said one minister. African leaders going to prison predicted that within three years they would be in power, and their confidence then did not seem as unwarranted as it proved.

Twenty-four years later Sharpeville is back in the world headlines. There are significant differences. The days of peaceful mass demonstrations are past. The police fired on rioters this time, and Africans murdered African collaborators with the regime.

This time the economy, though deep in trouble because of the continuing recession, the low gold price and the weakness of the rand, will not suffer as it did then; there are now effective fences against a flight of capital.

No one thinks that Sharpeville 1984 is the precursor of dramatic

ballot before a national strike is circumvented. The NUM is officially at war, and that is enough.

The parliamentary leadership's contribution to the miners' cause has been to misrepresent the Government's intentions towards the mining industry and inveigh against its conduct or non-conduct of the dispute. Behind the scenes Mr Stanley Orme has been the busiest of the go-betweens, having a realistic idea of the scope for compromise. The error of the parliamentary leadership has been to see too late that "picketing out" is intimidation issuing in overt violence, or, having seen it, to come too late to its duty to denounce it for what it is.

There was too long a period when the Labour Party in parliament, led by Mr Kaufman's ingenuity, sought to distract attention from the unlawful and menacing challenge of the miners' pickets by blowing up some of the dubieties of preemptive policing and the faults of fallible policemen with a riot on their hands. More recently, first Mr Hattersley and now Mr Kinnock have deplored without equivocation the violence employed by the miners' pickets.

Mr Kinnock's speech before the TUC yesterday was one of the more effective he has made and had a quality of political leadership. In a hall that still echoes to the acclamations of "total support" for the miners, Mr Kinnock tackled directly the question of violence in industrial

SENDS ANOTHER MESSAGE

change, as some did with Sharpeville 1960. The message is more sombre: things cannot go on in the long term as they are in South Africa; violence is ever-present, occasionally bubbling up into the world headlines, and certain to get worse.

The immediate and surface causes of the riots are relatively trivial: rising rents, inadequate schools (in which there was an excess of corporal punishment) and diminishing employment at a time of sharp inflation. But the mood of discontent has also been heightened by the intense political campaign waged by the United Democratic Front against the Coloured and Indian elections and by the brutal police reaction to it. The riots can be seen as yet another rejection of the new constitution introduced by Mr P. W. Botha, which redraws the apartheid boundary to give some rights (but not a real share of power) to the Coloureds and Indians while leaving the black majority unrepresented.

Violence is multi-faceted in South Africa. The murder on his doorstep of the deputy mayor of Sharpeville (beaten to death and hacked to death and

NOT A CRIME, NOT A PROFESSION

Prostitution operates in that equivocal territory between legality and illegality. Almost all those who discuss it agree, with a shrug or a sigh or a lick of the lips, that it would be impracticable and indeed oppressive to go against market forces to the extent of seeking to outlaw the activity as such. Yet where it is carried on there is apt to be offence, nuisance and fear (fear of dangers which may threaten residents and passers-by, as well as participants). So the law has sought chiefly to minimize nuisance and exploitation without making prostitution itself illegal.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee, whose report this month on street offences is part of a lengthy rumination still in progress, on sexual offences in general, accepts that approach. The position is itself an equivocal one, reflecting the ambivalence of public attitudes. For while there may be nuisances and worse connected with the trade, the trade itself is also felt to be a most offensive nuisance by many who find it pursued, ugly, lucrative and untaxed, on their doorstep. But the further the law suppresses the visible offence, the more prostitution is thrust into a context of outright criminality, and vicious exploitation.

In other activities involving a margin of disorder - the sale of liquor is the closest, though not perfect example - vendors and clients receive a measure of protection and restraint by having supply sanctioned only under controlled conditions. The law does "sanction" prostitution in the sense that anything not prohibited is permitted. But the more explicit sanction of establishing formal rules of supply has almost always appeared unacceptable in this country. It is rightly seen as degrading for state and participants alike for the

relations. Not every miner or miners' official present liked what he heard.

The miners had a winning case in reason. Mr Kinnock professed to believe, backed by the asset of rationality. It was not to be put with violence, which detracted from it and obscured its validity. Violence disgusted trade unionists and was alien to the temper of their movement. It provided their enemies with evidence for a charge of ambition to take political power by other than democratic means: an allegation contradicted by the history and practice of British trade unionism. Trade unions are for changing conditions, elections for changing governments. Mr Kinnock proclaimed with eloquence sentiments that needed to be heard in that company and that it took some courage to deliver. He did well, and did himself good.

The quid pro quo for this plain speaking was an uncritical and unqualified endorsement of the NUM's demand for no pit closures save in case of exhaustion or geological impracticality. Until Mr Scargill comes off that horse there can be no negotiated settlement of the kind to which Mr Kinnock rightly looks forward. Labour's own *Plan for Coal*, the text for the present dispute, envisages the closure, after consultation, of pits which cannot be worked economically. Had Mr Kinnock sought to recall the miners to reason on that matter as well as warning them against the criminalization of their dispute he would have done double service.

The need is urgent. The survival of European civilisation is once again threatened, in a world in which an important section of the people of the United States has worked itself up into the belief that it would be a good idea to "zap" the Russians if and when an opportunity occurs; a world whose political-economic centre of gravity is moving to Asia; a world in which yet another German Chancellor can use words (June 23, 1983) which echo ominously through the graves of the dead of three damnable wars: "There are two states in Germany, but there is only one German nation."

To abandon the foundations of the European Community would be folly. A Glorious Revolution may be wished for and worked for.

Yours truly,
PHILIP ALLOTT,
Trinity College,
Cambridge.
September 1.

Hospital returns

From Mrs Natalie Hodgson

Sir, In your article on job losses in the NHS (August 24) Mr Kenneth Clarke records, with pride, that despite cuts of 11,400 in manpower, more patients than ever were treated.

These figures are misleading unless the numbers on the waiting lists are also recorded. If they are falling, then we are making headway, but if the numbers awaiting treatment are rising, then the health service is failing. I believe that every local waiting lists brought before me with monotonous regularity.

Moreover the in-patient hospital numbers are meaningless until the practice is changed whereby hospitals record in one figure the deaths and discharges. If hospital A admits 10 patients and they die within the week, whereas hospital B admits 10 patients, keeps them for three weeks and discharges them in good order, then hospital A will appear in statistics as three times as efficient as hospital B.

Hospitals would oppose this, as they like to hide their record of deaths amongst the discharges, but they should not feel like this. Most of us will die in hospital and we all have to die, but the present method of putting these figures together leads to erroneous conclusions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours truly,

NATALIE HODGSON,
Astley Abbotts,
Bridgnorth,
Shropshire.
August 25.

The living language

From Mr Matthew Norgate

Sir, Major-General Sixsmith (August 18) is so right. The pleasantly ubiquitous Philip Howard sometimes does indeed seem to be justifying the misuse of certain words as instances of the growth of the language.

But I wonder if Mr Howard would give his approval to those in *The Times* and *passim*) who keep saying "dialogue" when they mean "discussion" or "negotiation", and "confrontation" for "disagreement" or even "threat of attack"; and alas, other such things that they surely shouldn't say.

In its earlier papers on other aspects of prostitution, the Committee took some account of the dangers that women would increasingly face, the more successfully they were driven off the streets into a criminal underworld. It has proposed the repeal of the indiscriminate sales in immoral earnings, and their replacement by more specific offences penalizing those who direct or control prostitutes. The committee has not acknowledged any need to seek business in public, however discreetly. In private, anyone who assists her activities for financial gain, from the landlord who supplies a room to the newsagent who puts a coded postcard in his window, also commits an offence. In a national exercise of turning the blind eye to equivocal massage parlours and advertisements for instruction in the language of Pascal and Bossuet, the sale of sexual services thrives on terms which enable the police to act the law should not encourage them, still less give them a blessing, but it should not force them or the general public into greater dangers than necessary.

This kind of selective enforcement is unsatisfactory in principle, and is a standing temptation to police corruption. Yet explicit sanction for these tolerated manifestations would change them: the surreptitious note in a newspaper's window is one thing, the alluring full-page spread in the glossy magazine quite another. Any such change would certainly increase business. It is sometimes claimed that fluctuations like the recent rise in street offences and the sevenfold decrease that followed the 1959 Act merely represent a shift from one milieu to another, but it is only realistic to assume that more publicity would mean more trade. That would be undesirable. If selective enforcement is unsatisfactory, a relaxation which failed to enforce discretion would be even more so.

In its earlier papers on other aspects of prostitution, the Committee took some account of the dangers that women would increasingly face, the more successfully they were driven off the streets into a criminal underworld. It has proposed the repeal of the indiscriminate sales in immoral earnings, and their replacement by more specific offences penalizing those who direct or control prostitutes. The committee has not acknowledged any need to seek business in public, however discreetly. In private, anyone who assists her activities for financial gain, from the landlord who supplies a room to the newsagent who puts a coded postcard in his window, also commits an offence. In a national exercise of turning the blind eye to equivocal massage parlours and advertisements for instruction in the language of Pascal and Bossuet, the sale of sexual services thrives on terms which enable the police to act the law should not encourage them, still less give them a blessing, but it should not force them or the general public into greater dangers than necessary.

It should be noted that what are required for each A-level grade are suitable levels of achievement in

Putting Europe in new perspective

From Mr Philip Allott

Sir, Lord Boothby (September 3) could not be more mistaken in describing as rickety the foundations of the EEC. Through the imagination and skill of its creators and through the rigours of experience, the institutional structure of the European Communities is solid, sophisticated and, like all good constitutional systems, full of rich potentialities for organic development.

It is already more sophisticated than the United States federal system, which was archaic when it was created and has remained so. We are not creating a United States of Europe. We are creating a new form of political union among proud and ancient nations.

At the present time the Community system is trapped in the condition of the Tudor Constitution in England - a good system elaborated and abused by one branch of government (the King/Council of the European Communities) obsessed with one particular policy above all others: the establishment of an independent Church in England/the common agricultural policy). What it needs is some imaginative and vigorous politicians in the style of Pym and Hampden and the young Bob Boothby or, failing that, a Cromwell or a Napoleon or a Cavour or a Bismarck, to carry it to the next stage of its natural development.

The need is urgent. The survival of European civilisation is once again threatened, in a world in which an important section of the people of the United States has worked itself up into the belief that it would be a good idea to "zap" the Russians if and when an opportunity occurs; a world whose political-economic centre of gravity is moving to Asia; a world in which yet another German Chancellor can use words (June 23, 1983) which echo ominously through the graves of the dead of three damnable wars: "There are two states in Germany, but there is only one German nation."

To abandon the foundations of the European Community would be folly. A Glorious Revolution may be wished for and worked for.

Yours truly,
PHILIP ALLOTT,
Trinity College,
Cambridge.
September 1.

Hospital returns

From Mrs Natalie Hodgson

Sir, In your article on job losses in the NHS (August 24) Mr Kenneth Clarke records, with pride, that despite cuts of 11,400 in manpower, more patients than ever were treated.

These figures are misleading unless the numbers on the waiting lists are also recorded. If they are falling, then we are making headway, but if the numbers awaiting treatment are rising, then the health service is failing. I believe that every local waiting lists brought before me with monotonous regularity.

Moreover the in-patient hospital numbers are meaningless until the practice is changed whereby hospitals record in one figure the deaths and discharges. If hospital A admits 10 patients and they die within the week, whereas hospital B admits 10 patients, keeps them for three weeks and discharges them in good order, then hospital A will appear in statistics as three times as efficient as hospital B.

Hospitals would oppose this, as they like to hide their record of deaths amongst the discharges, but they should not feel like this. Most of us will die in hospital and we all have to die, but the present method of putting these figures together leads to erroneous conclusions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours truly,

NATALIE HODGSON,
Astley Abbotts,
Bridgnorth,
Shropshire.
August 25.

The living language

From Mr Matthew Norgate

Sir, Major-General Sixsmith (August 18) is so right. The pleasantly ubiquitous Philip Howard sometimes does indeed seem to be justifying the misuse of certain words as instances of the growth of the language.

But I wonder if Mr Howard would give his approval to those in *The Times* and *passim*) who keep saying "dialogue" when they mean "discussion" or "negotiation", and "confrontation" for "disagreement" or even "threat of attack"; and alas, other such things that they surely shouldn't say.

In its earlier papers on other aspects of prostitution, the Committee took some account of the dangers that women would increasingly face, the more successfully they were driven off the streets into a criminal underworld. It has proposed the repeal of the indiscriminate sales in immoral earnings, and their replacement by more specific offences penalizing those who direct or control prostitutes. The committee has not acknowledged any need to seek business in public, however discreetly. In private, anyone who assists her activities for financial gain, from the landlord who supplies a room to the newsagent who puts a coded postcard in his window, also commits an offence. In a national exercise of turning the blind eye to equivocal massage parlours and advertisements for instruction in the language of Pascal and Bossuet, the sale of sexual services thrives on terms which enable the police to act the law should not encourage them, still less give them a blessing, but it should not force them or the general public into greater dangers than necessary.

It should be noted that what are required for each A-level grade are suitable levels of achievement in

each of the three theory papers. This does not imply that candidates must produce equal performances in each paper, nor that they are automatically graded according to their worst paper.

The awarders scrutinize the work offered and decide on the appropriate standard of work which candidates must produce in each paper in order to achieve a given grade. The grade for each candidate is then decided by the aggregate mark, the marks for each paper, and the performance in the practical paper; furthermore, what might seem to be very severe demands are ameliorated by accepting a lower hurdle in one of the three papers.

Finally, it must be realised that what the awarders' decisions are made as a result of close and intensive study of scripts and all borderline cases are

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pit strike pointer to Bill of Rights

From the Headmaster of Tonbridge School

Sir, The difficulties of the miners' strike and the wider industrial and political problems flowing from it have been compounded by the way in which questions of policy and constitutional liberty have been confused and intertwined.

A written Constitution, including a Bill of Rights and a clearer separation of powers, would have enabled many issues to be tackled without the sense of ultimate confrontation which now bedevils the dispute. For instance, the labour legislation to which the unions object would have been subject to judicial review by a supreme court applying criteria demonstrably independent of the government of the day. Police actions against miners travelling from county to county could have been tested in the courts.

Our unwritten arrangements are no longer a sufficiently representative or clear definition of our constitutional ideas and are certainly not strong enough to provide a constitutional structure within which we can face up to the inescapable pressure for increasing rapid economic, industrial and general change.

Even if it is too late to affect the present dispute, we must now give a high priority to devising a written Constitution on the lines for which Lord Hailsham and many others have already called.

A first step to convincing the political parties of the need for this should be the calling of a well prepared, unofficial and widely representative conference. I believe that many firms and institutions would be willing to sponsor such a meeting and the preparations for it. Yours sincerely,

C. H. D. EVERETT,
School House,
Tonbridge School,
Tonbridge, Kent.
September 1.

From Mr Richard Hickmet, MP for Glastonbury and Mendip (Conservative)

Sir, In his article (August 31) Mr Scargill fails to explain or excuse his union's policy towards the steel industry and the 71,000 steelworkers employed by the BSC.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD HICKMET,
House of Commons.
August 31.

As for political motives the two national dock strikes have been engineered by the NUM's basic desire to close down Scunthorpe and Ravenscraig by starving them of ore and coal and by the TGWU's decision, for political reasons, to support them by blocking such coal and iron production.

Whether or not the Government does decide to celebrate 1688, it has to be remembered that in one province of the United Kingdom celebrations will undoubtedly occur and in view of the Government's responsibilities in Northern Ireland one wonders whether it would be wise for them to sponsor what would appear to be an undiluted Orange-flavoured brand of history.

The party of government must also ask itself whether it wishes to condone the messy and unconstitutional overthrow of a monarch, an event which left their political forefathers in a quandary comparable only to that which grips the modern Labour Party.

Ideally, if British history contained a way of independence or the ousting of some foreign invader, then we would have good reason to mount lavish celebrations (one has only to look towards the United States). However, as these seem to be absent in our modern history, might I suggest that if we are to celebrate anything in 1988, then why not the bicentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, though this has the disadvantage that it will do little to improve Anglo-Spanish relations

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
INDUSTRIALS E-E		
1	Foxoco-Minsep	
2	Jourdan (Thomas)	
3	Habit Precision	
4	Ferguson Ind	
5	Grampian	
6	Hutchison Whampoa	
7	Jackson (I & HB)	
8	Fitzwilliam	
9	Hargreaves	
10	Francis Ind	
FOODS		
11	Hillards	
12	Glass Glover	
13	Brooke Bond	
14	RHM	
15	Somportex	
16	Lemoni	
17	Global Gp	
18	Dec	
19	Sainsbury (J)	
20	Aztec Fisheries	
INDUSTRIALS S-Z		
21	Triplex Foundaries	
22	Wiljay	
23	Wood (Arthur)	
24	Syltite	
25	Simon Eng	
26	Solicitors Law	
27	Transport Dev	
28	Spirax-Sarco	
29	Stonehill	
30	Securicor	
PROPERTY		
31	Fairview	
32	Kent (MP)	
33	Five Oaks	
34	Roscaugh	
35	Dunes	
36	Pearlby	
37	Warner	
38	Land Investors	
39	Scot Met	
40	Wainford	

— 1 —

Weekly Dividend

Newspaper.						Should Total
SUN	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	

BRITISH FUNDS

1984				Price Ch'ge				Int. only		Gross Yld % yld	
High	Low	Stock									
SHORTS											
1050 ⁺	1011 ⁺	Trees	15 ⁺	1983	1011 ⁺	-	-	14.715	10		
1014 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each C	12 ⁺	1983	1000 ⁺	-	-	11.907	10		
924 ⁺	905 ⁺	Trees	3 ⁺	1983	94 ⁺	-	-	3.162	10		
1023 ⁺	995 ⁺	Trees C	11 ⁺	1983	1000 ⁺	-	-	11.425	10		
995 ⁺	965 ⁺	Trees C	6 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	8.908	10		
1000 ⁺	985 ⁺	Trees	3 ⁺	1983	1000 ⁺	-	-	11.670	10		
1000 ⁺	965 ⁺	Trees C	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.671	10		
971 ⁺	955 ⁺	Trees	3 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.671	10		
1000 ⁺	965 ⁺	Each C	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.645	10		
1000 ⁺	925 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.916	10		
995 ⁺	955 ⁺	Trees	8 ⁺	1983-88	987 ⁺	-	-	8.905	10		
1000 ⁺	955 ⁺	Each	14 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	13.429	9		
971 ⁺	945 ⁺	Each	2 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	2.865	9		
1000 ⁺	985 ⁺	Each	13 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	12.656	9		
1000 ⁺	945 ⁺	Trees C	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.674	11		
995 ⁺	955 ⁺	Each	2 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	2.824	11		
1000 ⁺	945 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.674	11		
971 ⁺	945 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.674	11		
1000 ⁺	945 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1983-87	987 ⁺	-	-	10.674	11		
924 ⁺	905 ⁺	Trees	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.644	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.644	11		
995 ⁺	911 ⁺	Trees	3 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	3.595	9		
1011 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.970	11		
995 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	7 ⁺	1983-88	987 ⁺	-	-	8.941	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees C	7 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	1.546	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.655	11		
995 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees C	9 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.629	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	3 ⁺	1983-88	987 ⁺	-	-	3.587	10		
995 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	5 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.316	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	11 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.223	11		
995 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees C	5 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	10.312	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Trees	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.223	11		
995 ⁺	971 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.223	11		
1000 ⁺	971 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1983	987 ⁺	-	-	11.223	11		
MEDIUMS											
397 ⁺	351 ⁺	Each	11 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	11.428	12		
457 ⁺	411 ⁺	Trees	5 ⁺	1983-88	397 ⁺	-	-	6.296	12		
1125 ⁺	1030 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.512	11		
911 ⁺	851 ⁺	Trees IL	3 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	2.315	11		
1105 ⁺	1011 ⁺	Each	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.500	11		
924 ⁺	841 ⁺	Trees	8 ⁺	1983-88	397 ⁺	-	-	9.420	11		
995 ⁺	911 ⁺	Trees C	10 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	10.694	11		
1071 ⁺	941 ⁺	Trees	11 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	11.284	11		
841 ⁺	791 ⁺	Fund	3 ⁺	1983-88	397 ⁺	-	-	7.269	10		
1000 ⁺	955 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.286	10		
1000 ⁺	955 ⁺	Trees	10 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	10.993	11		
398 ⁺	351 ⁺	Trees C	10 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	11.096	11		
1171 ⁺	951 ⁺	Each	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.572	11		
1125 ⁺	951 ⁺	Trees	10 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.529	11		
791 ⁺	751 ⁺	Fund	9 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	8.173	11		
1111 ⁺	1061 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.523	11		
1125 ⁺	1051 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.571	11		
1125 ⁺	1051 ⁺	Each	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.521	11		
1141 ⁺	1091 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1983	397 ⁺	-	-	12.075	11		
LONGS											
941 ⁺	841 ⁺	Trees	3 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.479	11		
1000 ⁺	941 ⁺	Each	12 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	11.475	11		
995 ⁺	881 ⁺	Gas	3 ⁺	1984-85	895 ⁺	-	-	4.511	8		
1118 ⁺	1024 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	11.238	11		
1061 ⁺	1061 ⁺	Trees	14 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	12.367	11		
995 ⁺	995 ⁺	Trees	9 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.946	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Trees	12 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	12.365	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	12 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	12.365	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Trees IL	12 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	12.365	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Trees C	12 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	12.365	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	11.207	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	12.365	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	8 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.507	11		
1000 ⁺	995 ⁺	Each	10 ⁺	1984	895 ⁺	-	-	10.5			

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

REFERENCES

ELECTRICALS						
360	371	All Elect	500	-5	65	17
121 ^{1/2}	64	Associated	75	-6	10	13
121 ^{1/2}	29	Arlen Elect	34	-	32	11
121 ^{1/2}	240	Atlantic Comp	280	-	18	10
121 ^{1/2}	7	Auto Posley	185	-	15	10
121 ^{1/2}	121	B&G	125	-	15	10
121 ^{1/2}	258	BCCC	225	-8	151	67
315	125	BESR	125	-	21	11
325	243	Bowes	113	-5	67	21
22	21	Bulson (AF) A	113	-5	19	11
224	184	CAGE	113	-5	15	65
350	226	Cable & Wireless	113	-5	23	11
121 ^{1/2}	22	Canadian Elec	113	-5	60	23
121 ^{1/2}	22	Chadwick	113	-1	1	1
121 ^{1/2}	112	CPFC	113	-1	1	1

Ward White	121		70	53
Warming & Gölow	118	-2	29	24
Wojciech (Tomasz)	120		31	26
Wojciech (Tomasz)	120		31	26

ELECTRICALS						
\$60	571	All Elect	'500	-5	85	17
127 ^{1/2}	56	Amperite	76	-6	10	13
167	28	Armen Elec	24			
207 ^{1/2}	24	Atlantic Comp	280		32	11
35	17	Audio Fixtures	185			
235	15	Auto Spec	185		18	18
239	258	BICC	178		151	67
315	153	BDR	178		21	12
323	241	Betherspace	373		67	21
27	21	Brake (APT) A	434			
24	21	Brown	175		15	88
259	268	Cable & Wireless	14		33	25
255	23	Cambridge Elec	255		60	25
255	23	Chloride	21			
153	112	D.C. T. Co.	21			

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares slump

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 3. Dealings End, Sept 14. § Contango Day, Sep 17. Settlement Day, Sep 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

We
send

1984															
High		Low		Company		Price		Chg/pence		Gross Div pence		Div Yield %		P/E	
277	12	Grindlays	277	Guinness Peat	500	500	500	500	-5	65	23	184	2.1	3.5	12
258	45	Hartmann	555	Hartmann	555	555	555	555	-5	55	15	202	2.1	3.5	12
245	25	Hartmann	500	Hartmann	500	500	500	500	-5	50	15	205	2.1	3.5	12
256	25	HIT Shanghai	243	Joseph (Leopold)	161	161	161	161	-5	118	81	129	2.1	3.5	12
252	10	Hilti (Switzerland)	170	Hilti (Switzerland)	170	170	170	170	-5	168	72	135	2.1	3.5	12
253	10	Hiscox	55	Hiscox	55	55	55	55	-5	14	51	107	2.1	3.5	12
254	10	Hiscox	45	Hiscox	45	45	45	45	-5	14	44	148	2.1	3.5	12
255	10	Hiscox	35	Hiscox	35	35	35	35	-5	14	35	113	2.1	3.5	12
256	10	Hiscox	25	Hiscox	25	25	25	25	-5	14	25	113	2.1	3.5	12
257	10	Hiscox	20	Hiscox	20	20	20	20	-5	14	20	113	2.1	3.5	12
258	10	Hiscox	15	Hiscox	15	15	15	15	-5	14	15	113	2.1	3.5	12
259	10	Hiscox	10	Hiscox	10	10	10	10	-5	14	10	113	2.1	3.5	12
260	10	Hiscox	5	Hiscox	5	5	5	5	-5	14	5	113	2.1	3.5	12
261	10	Hiscox	1	Hiscox	1	1	1	1	-5	14	1	113	2.1	3.5	12
262	10	Hiscox	0.5	Hiscox	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-5	14	0.5	113	2.1	3.5	12
263	10	Hiscox	0.2	Hiscox	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-5	14	0.2	113	2.1	3.5	12
264	10	Hiscox	0.1	Hiscox	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-5	14	0.1	113	2.1	3.5	12
265	10	Hiscox	0.05	Hiscox	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	-5	14	0.05	113	2.1	3.5	12
266	10	Hiscox	0.02	Hiscox	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-5	14	0.02	113	2.1	3.5	12
267	10	Hiscox	0.01	Hiscox	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-5	14	0.01	113	2.1	3.5	12
268	10	Hiscox	0.005	Hiscox	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	-5	14	0.005	113	2.1	3.5	12
269	10	Hiscox	0.002	Hiscox	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	-5	14	0.002	113	2.1	3.5	12
270	10	Hiscox	0.001	Hiscox	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	-5	14	0.001	113	2.1	3.5	12
271	10	Hiscox	0.0005	Hiscox	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	-5	14	0.0005	113	2.1	3.5	12
272	10	Hiscox	0.0002	Hiscox	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	-5	14	0.0002	113	2.1	3.5	12
273	10	Hiscox	0.0001	Hiscox	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	-5	14	0.0001	113	2.1	3.5	12
274	10	Hiscox	0.00005	Hiscox	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	-5	14	0.00005	113	2.1	3.5	12
275	10	Hiscox	0.00002	Hiscox	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	-5	14	0.00002	113	2.1	3.5	12
276	10	Hiscox	0.00001	Hiscox	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	-5	14	0.00001	113	2.1	3.5	12
277	10	Hiscox	0.000005	Hiscox	0.000005	0.000005	0.000005	0.000005	-5	14	0.000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
278	10	Hiscox	0.000002	Hiscox	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002	-5	14	0.000002	113	2.1	3.5	12
279	10	Hiscox	0.000001	Hiscox	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	-5	14	0.000001	113	2.1	3.5	12
280	10	Hiscox	0.0000005	Hiscox	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005	-5	14	0.0000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
281	10	Hiscox	0.0000002	Hiscox	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.0000002	-5	14	0.0000002	113	2.1	3.5	12
282	10	Hiscox	0.0000001	Hiscox	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001	-5	14	0.0000001	113	2.1	3.5	12
283	10	Hiscox	0.00000005	Hiscox	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005	-5	14	0.00000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
284	10	Hiscox	0.00000002	Hiscox	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.00000002	-5	14	0.00000002	113	2.1	3.5	12
285	10	Hiscox	0.00000001	Hiscox	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001	-5	14	0.00000001	113	2.1	3.5	12
286	10	Hiscox	0.000000005	Hiscox	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005	-5	14	0.000000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
287	10	Hiscox	0.000000002	Hiscox	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.000000002	-5	14	0.000000002	113	2.1	3.5	12
288	10	Hiscox	0.000000001	Hiscox	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001	-5	14	0.000000001	113	2.1	3.5	12
289	10	Hiscox	0.0000000005	Hiscox	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	-5	14	0.0000000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
290	10	Hiscox	0.0000000002	Hiscox	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	-5	14	0.0000000002	113	2.1	3.5	12
291	10	Hiscox	0.0000000001	Hiscox	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	-5	14	0.0000000001	113	2.1	3.5	12
292	10	Hiscox	0.00000000005	Hiscox	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	-5	14	0.00000000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
293	10	Hiscox	0.00000000002	Hiscox	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	-5	14	0.00000000002	113	2.1	3.5	12
294	10	Hiscox	0.00000000001	Hiscox	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	-5	14	0.00000000001	113	2.1	3.5	12
295	10	Hiscox	0.000000000005	Hiscox	0.000000000005	0.000000000005	0.000000000005	0.000000000005	-5	14	0.000000000005	113	2.1	3.5	12
296	10	Hiscox	0.000000000002	Hiscox	0.000000000002	0.000000000002	0.000000000002	0.000000000002	-5	14	0.000000000002	113	2.1	3	

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Weak pound and pit fears send Index down 16 points

By Derek Pain

Equities slipped and sizzled yesterday, alarmed by the breakdown of the coal talks and the pound's weakness on the foreign exchange market against the dollar.

At the close the FT 30 share index was standing firmly at 838.3 points, down 16.8 points. The FT-SE 100 share index was lowered 21.6 points, dipping below the 1,100 points mark to 1,083.7 points.

Trading was again light but with jobbers starting the day with precautionary mark downs many of the speculators who have been backing the recent array of take over favourites were tempted to cash in their

Hawtin, which has meandered from engineering to dental equipment and even into banking but is now involved in protective clothing and safety equipment, gained 1½ to 15½ yesterday on persistent buying. Some it seems, are expecting a substantial acquisition.

still often substantial profits before they disappeared.

The dashing of the pit peace hopes was a savage blow to the market which had been quietly calculating that the TUC meeting at Brighton would produce the seemingly impossible breakthrough.

With the miners' confrontation now likely to drag on, the market was yesterday becoming increasingly fearful about the future course of the docks dispute.

The pound's strength added to the dejection, mainly because its crash below the important 1.30 level is seen as destroying at least for the time being the growing chances of a further cut in interest rates.

The dollar's strength is based largely on expectations that transatlantic interest rates will be forced higher, thereby putting pressure on our own rates.

Just to add to the market's tale of woe, Wall Street opened sharply lower and the money supply figures were judged disappointing. The ¾ per cent

rise in M3 was at the top end of expectations.

Even before the money supply figures, Government stocks had been downhearted on sterling's weak performance. They fell into even deeper despair on the M3 out-turn and by the close were nursing falls up to ½% at the long end of the market.

The atmosphere of despondency was obviously not the climate for the takeover hopefuls - both old and new.

Bear shares were flat following the surprisingly weak July output figures. Production, despite the warm weather, tumbled 2.6 per cent on the corresponding performance of last year.

The first seven month output figure is not less than one per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Last month Mr David Nickson, chairman of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, warned that beer sales had not responded to the fine summer sunshine. But many felt that Scottish, with its strong regional concentration and its big exposure to the free trade, was tomorrow, losing 13p to 478p.

Analysts were pointing out yesterday that high margin laser sales have continued to advance and the more widely spread national groups, such as Bass and Allied-Lyons, were continuing to do well. And after all the streamlining of recent years the brewers are now much fitter and leaner than they used to be.

Bass lost 10p to 368p and

The financial shake-up is creating more than the odd ripple among the consultancies. Comprehensive Financial Services, headed by Mr Oliver Stanley, is due to arrive on the USM within the next few weeks with a £250,000 profit forecast and a clear determination to expand its acquisitions. Meanwhile, Plan Investment Group, which came to the market in April at 62½p a share, was unchanged yesterday at 55p as the Edinburgh Financial Trust lifted its share stake to 10 per cent.

Allied was marked down 5p to 150p. Whitbread eased 4p to 160p and Arthur Guinness, the latest to announce a price increase, fell 2p to 158p. Scottish was lowered 1½p to 107. Greenall, Whitley, the largest of the regional groups, was marked down 3p to 127p.

approach from a still unidentified party.

Ropner, the shipping and insurance group, moved ahead on the more than doubled interim profits with the "A" shares advancing 8p to 140p. Ricardo Consulting Engineers, however, tumbled 5p to

Grand Metropolitan, the most diversified of the breweries, was cut 4p to 290p.

Builders Derek Crouch responded to trebled profits with a 5p gain to 82p but Wilson Connally, another building group, fell 2p to 180p with its interim profits recording a more modest 21 per cent gain.

Profit taking, aided and abetted by the Bristol strike, clipped British Aerospace 10p to 343p after Monday's late flurry.

Automotive Products con-

tinued to reflect worries about

profit margins and fell a further 4p to 54p. The shares have now fallen 13p since the interim profits announcement.

The general market drift erased the value of many leaders - such as Metal Box which fell 14p to 336p and Reddick and Colman, interim figures today, down 7p to 528p.

The failure of a bid - from Broken Hill Proprietary or anyone else for that matter - to materialize for Lasmo left the shares 17p lower at 331p. Other oilmen were weak with British Petroleum, interim results

tomorrow, losing 13p to 478p.

Enterprise Oil, a recent firm spot, retreated 4p to 37p. The second instalment of 85p on the partly paid shares is due by Wednesday of next week.

Elsewhere Eastern Produce rose 6p to 216p as India slapped a ban on its tea exports and Striker Restaurants advanced a further 5p to 85p on the bid

97p on its profits standstill and Metal Closures lost 4p to 170p following and 11.5 per cent profits gain. Show group Lambert Howarth was marked up 8p to 168p in recognition of its 48 per cent interim profits gain.

Banks succumbed to the downward pressure although among the merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson edged ahead 5p to 380p on its interim statement. Jobber Smith Bros rose 5p to 101p reflecting the increasingly frantic pace of the City revolution.

Insurance stocks were mainly lower. Guardian Royal lost 10p to 593p. Interim profits are due today with the market expecting

Mansfield Brewery, the family controlled group, resisted the downward drift of bear shares yesterday, recording at one time a 25p plus to 399p. L. Messel, the broker, has nominated Mansfield as one of its provincial beer buys and is forecasting profits of £9.6m against £8.5m for the year ending next March.

about £44.5m against £50m in this corresponding period last year. Sun Alliance, another announcing interim today also fell 10p - to 386p. Market expectation is a dismal 211.5m against £235m.

Rowntree Macintosh, the sweet group which has enjoyed a speculative support as takeover rumours have swirled around, fell 12p to 306p as the Swiss controlled Nestle Group, one of the City's favourite contenders for Rowntree's, announced it was bidding for the American Carnation foods.

J. Bibby, which has disclosed talks with Barlow Rand, fell 15p to 278p.

Fidelity, the hi-fi and TV group, jumped 13p to 118p on the offer from Mr Stew Paul's Caparo Industries.

Best performing index stock was that on-off take over favourite the Distillers Co. It lost 1p to 296p.

Equity turnover on Monday was 15,817 bargains, valued at £123,346m. Gilt bargains was 2,407. Number of UK and Irish shares traded was 119.8m.

CRA lifts first-half net profit to A\$31m

CRA, the Australian mining company which is 50 per cent owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, the British mining finance group, raised attributable net profits for the six months to June from A\$20.2m to A\$31.9m (£20.7m).

The interim dividend has been increased from 3 cents to 4 cents, where the payout is well covered by earnings per share which were 6.5 cents compared with 4.1 cents.

But CRA, which is expanding its interests in coal, iron ore and diamonds, called the first-half profits "modest" compared with the previous six months when it produced A\$49.5m.

CRA said that profits in the latest half had been adversely affected by the stump in base metal prices, losses from coal, and a strike at Broken Hill.

The profits were earned on a turnover which rose to A\$1.53bn in the comparable period last year.

In brief

LAMBERT HOWARTH GROUP

Interim dividend for half year to June 30 (Figures in 1980). Turnover, 8,484 (7,054). Pretax depreciation 517 (350) and bank interest six (same). Tax 238 (157). Earnings per share 5.97p (4.12p).

• DAVID DIXON GROUP: Final dividend 2.26p making 4.5p (2.22p). (Figures in 1980) Turnover 14,302 (13,663). Tax credit 58 (credit 29). Minorities 1 (-). Earnings per share 12.9p (loss 22p).

• ARMITAGE (GEORGE) & SONS: Interim results for six months to June 30. Interim dividend 7.5p (5p). (Figures in 1980) Turnover 5,794 (5,981). Operating profit 1,073 (672). Pretax profit 1,038 (550). After interest 454 (122). Tax 206 (193). Extraordinary credit 4 (33). Earnings per share 51.4p (5.94).

• WOLSEY HOLDINGS: Earnings for six months to June 30. Turnover 2,175p (1,75p). Turnover 28,158 (19,573). Operating costs 24,040 (17,598). Investment income 167 (529). Interest payable 1,074 (1,089). Profit before tax 3,211 (1,415). Tax 1,417 (695). Minority interests 76 (49). Earnings per share 6.8p (2.1p).

• WILSON (CONNOLLY) HOLDINGS: Interim results for six months to June 30. Interim dividend 1p (0.875p). (Figures in 1980). Turnover 37,911 (38,162). Pretax profit 6,799 (5,265). Dividends and contracts 1,594 (4,811). Property sales 72 (369) and rents 756 (622). Tax 2,855 (2,080). Earnings per share 9.1p (8.3p).

• ROBINSON BROS (RYDER GREEN): Interim results for six weeks to June 30. Interim dividend 1p (0.875p). (Figures in 1980). Turnover 8,768 (8,351). Pretax profit 300 (798). Tax 142 (190).

• HARVEY & THOMPSON: Results for year to June 30. Dividends 2p making 3.5p (single dividend 1.5p). (Figures in 1980) Turnover 1,332 (1,362). Trading profit 527 (262). Interest 123 (100). Extraordinary profit 404 (162). Tax 109 (111). Dividends and credits 1,034 (941). Earnings per share 9.37 (5.11p).

Shares 116 down 5.

• SOMPTON HOLDINGS: Dividend 1p for year to April 3. Figures in 1980. Group turnover 4,000. Group turnover 4,638 (4,638). Profit tax 104 (is 396). Tax 58 (credit 105). Extraordinary credit 56 (nil). Earnings for share 1.65 (10.38 loss).

• METAL CLOSURES: Interim dividend 2.2p (same) for half year to June 30. Dividends 2p making 3.5p (single dividend 1.5p). (Figures in 1980) Turnover 5,272 (5,266). Interest 123 (100). Extraordinary profit 404 (162). Tax 109 (111). Dividends and credits 1,034 (941). Earnings per share 7.9 (6.9p).

• SHARPE & FISHER: Interim dividend 0.61p (0.51p adjusted) for six months to June 30. Figures in 1980. Sales 23,371 (19,675). Pretax profit 779 (575) being merchanting 399 (262) and dividend 380 (313). Tax 312 (167). Earnings per share 2.4p (2.1p adjusted). Shares 639 down 1p.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

helped profit and prospects are encouraging despite the imminent threat of a US miners' strike.

In Britain, the company is restricted by union agreement to extracting its contracted monthly tonnage of coal, which is then trucked on site but paid for by the NCB. If bad weather affected one month's extraction rate, however, CRA would not be able to make up its contracted tonnage in succeeding months.

The Dowty Group, which has an international mining machinery business, says in its annual report that the miners' strike makes progress uncertain.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said profits were benefiting from action taken over the past few years. The company has high hopes for a clip-on car trailer with retractable wheels now being launched.

In the United States, a small increase in coal prices has

Economic commentary by Graham Searjeant

Partners who could hold the key to development coffers

How is the flow of funds from capital-rich economies to resource-rich developing economies to be revived? For the present crisis in which the poorer countries are transferring capital to the rich, while a feature of temporary financial crises historically, must surely eventually be reversed. Yet it is far from clear whether the mechanisms operating in recent years will achieve that.

If the developing world is to live up to its name and grow at a faster pace than the world economy as a whole in the long run, then we should expect there to be net capital flows from the developed to the developing countries and we should probably expect the developing world to run a trade deficit so that capital imports are greater than their dividend and interest payments.

This has been the historic pattern for countries open to world trade. When a country's potential for investment is so high in proportion to its existing money economy that domestic savings cannot keep pace the market should bring in investment capital. As an economy matures, this process gradually unwinds. Investment falls as a proportion of existing output, cutting the need for a trade deficit. Interest and dividend payments and domestic savings rise in comparison with capital needs until the country becomes a capital exporter.

There are variations on this theme. In a developing economy with a larger base, such as early postwar Japan or modern India, the flows may be reduced by a combination of exchange controls and a social-monetary regime that boosts savings or state intervention to boost investment artificially relative to consumption. On the other side, an economy that should be maturing may continue to rely on capital imports to pay for government profligacy. But the basic need for capital to flow from the financial centres to the resource-rich developing countries remains, whether those resources are in the ground, or in poor people anxious to better themselves.

The mechanism for these flows has become progressively

more precarious. Direct private investment or individual portfolio investment has diminished in relative terms for political reasons as investors feared seizure of exchange controls and newly independent countries in particular raised against foreign ownership.

Official multilateral flows, chiefly through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, helped to fill that breach. But they became politically clogged, susceptible to the pressures of events rather than economic judgements. They were, as a result, quite unable to cope with the dramatic shift of resources to Opec and the gradual development from that of a concentration of free financial resources in cash shifting round the international financial markets.

The World Bank is moving towards operating with private investors

Private bankers, who mobilized the Opec billions and hot money to permit unprecedented development in the later seventies, have now had their limitations exposed by the effects of high interest rates on the ability of Third World borrowers to pay and of their own balance sheets to take the strain. The debt crisis and sentiment have dried up that money.

The resolution of second-round debt rescheduling should pave the way for a return of net banking credits, but they are unlikely to be on the same scale as before and are now seen to have a tendency to pronounce rather than soften financial cycles.

A return to more rapid long-term growth in the developing world will almost certainly require some revival in all three sources. As recent IMF practice and World Bank thinking has suggested, that is only likely to happen if they operate in much closer partnership with each

other, mostly for specific projects and businesses.

The role of the IMF in orchestrating international commercial banks and operating in tandem with them is a hopeful sign for the future. IMF officials may not appreciate their new role as the equivalent of reporting auditors in private cash-raising, but their future role must lie in that direction. It may not be too long before IMF reports, letters of intent or World Bank imprimatur form a regular feature of prospectuses for a revival of fixed rate bond issues as well as the syndicated variable rate loans that have recently caused.

The IMF and World Bank themselves are unlikely to be allowed a significant expansion of resources until we have expunged the era of vague balance of payments finance unconnected to investment and too often a palliative for governments' inability to balance their books.

Eventually, however, the international agencies will need more funds for counter-cyclical loans to help primary producers through bad times and to help new countries on the early steps of the economic ladder.

The colonial era should now be sufficiently a thing of the past for 50-50 foreign ownership to be uncontroversial, with outside investors in combination either with local private investors or the state. The World Bank's thinking produced by the United States, is moving rapidly in the direction of operating jointly with private investors.

Much greater emphasis should be placed on establishing free networks that combine mutual fund-investment trusts in financial centres with regional or national equivalents in developing countries. The World Bank can help in coordinating tax agreements and exchange control freedoms for such funds to permit them to grow.

By such developments, rather than grand plans, will the capital start flowing again in more diversified and therefore more stable ways?

APPOINTMENTS

New deputy group chief for Walter Lawrence

Walter Lawrence Mr T. J. C. Mayhew, group finance director, becomes deputy group managing director. He is succeeded as group finance director by Mr J. A. Thompson, financial director at Walter Lawrence Construction for three years and company secretary at Walter Lawrence.

Central Independent Television: Mr John Jackson has taken up the new post of deputy chairman.

Thorn EMI: Dr K. W. Gray

has been made research director.

Electra Investment Trust: Mr Clive Clague and Mr Hugh Mansford have become directors.

London Shop Property Trust: Mr D. E. H. Chapman has been appointed a director.

Gallaher Tobacco: Mr P. R. Burchell has become financial director.

Albion Film Investments N.V. (AFI): Lord Harlech is to become chairman of the company, which is being formed to enable European investors to participate in film production jointly with US studios.

Physiological Instrumentation: Dr D. Parker has been elected chairman of Physiological Instrumentation (PI) after its merger with Novametrix Medical Systems. PI's board has been reconstructed. Mr R. J. Newton, Dr J. Spreadborough, Mr C. G. Blakey and Mr D. N. Halsall have resigned. Dr Parker continues as research development director, and Mr R. W. Lewis continues as managing director. Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas is to continue as a non-executive director.

The following have been elected to the board: Mr Louis Pellegrino, president and chairman of the board of Novametrix; Mr William Lacourcire, executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Novametrix; Mr John Ramadei, treasurer and controller of Novametrix, and Mr Roger Lloyd, partner Haythe & Curley.

Amalgamated Foods: Mr Brian Mathews joins the company as national retail sales manager with overall responsibility for the retail sales division. Retail sales will be divided into four regions, each headed by a regional sales director — Mr D. V. Nicholls (North-east); Mr D. G. Kingsland (North-west); Mr M. K. Heaven (Midlands) and Mr J. L. Mountain (South).

The following have been elected to the board: Mr Louis Pellegrino, president and chairman of the board of Novametrix; Mr William Lacourcire, executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Novametrix; Mr John Ramadei, treasurer and controller of Novametrix, and Mr Roger Lloyd, partner Haythe & Curley.

The team, coached by Bill Bevick with Bob Mitchell, his assistant, face Poland, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece in their group. With the team badly affected by withdrawals and players declaring themselves unavailable for selection, the prospect of England making any impression looks slim.

SQUAD: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Worthing); K Penny (Warrington).

DOYLE: P Simpson (captain Crystal Palace); D Lloyd (Crystal Palace); M Bart (Crystal Palace); D Gardner (Manchester); P James (Sheffield Wednesday); S O'Shea (Leicester); R Peers (Manchester); T Pilkington (Wor

Little chance of averting strike by Spaniards on Sunday

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The chances of averting a nationwide football strike, scheduled to begin on Sunday, seemed almost nil here yesterday. Members of the Spanish Football Association (AFe), the players' trade union, voted overwhelmingly at a meeting on Monday to refuse to step on to the pitch until their demands are met.

The players want more favourable income tax regulations, more complete social security coverage, a say in bargaining related to their own contracts, prompt payment of long overdue money owed by some clubs to players, a share in television rights, the removal of maximum age limits for players and other benefits. The scheme would benefit not only the high-paid stars, but minor league players as well.

The president of R. Betis, of Seville, Gerardo Martinez, said: "This strike is playing a dangerous game with the fans. They'll be spending Sunday at the beach and, in the winter by the fireside. They might even take to attending other sports events."

The president of AFE, Juan Jose Iriarte, told reporters after the meeting: "They forced us to take this step, since there was no dialogue either on the part of the football hierarchy, nor the administration." He added: "We're going to be getting a lot of pressure, but we footballers already know from past experience what will happen to us if we give in now."

It was the sixth time since 1978 that the association's members threatened to walk off the playing fields. However, if the strike takes effect, it will be the represent only the third actual walkout.

In 1980, the players renewed their threat to deprive the nation of football, but they were stymied by a Labour Ministry ruling that such a strike would be illegal.

In 1982 they actually managed to shut down the stadiums for two weeks and won promises from the clubs to pay up the players' back pay. In 1982 again the footballers warned that they would refuse to play but in that final attempt before the present one, they were defeated by a united front on the part of the clubs and waning support within their own ranks.

Whiteside recalled to face Chelsea

Norman Whiteside starts a league game for the first time this season when Manchester United entertain Chelsea at Old Trafford tonight. The Northern Ireland forward replaces Brazil, the Scotland international, who damaged an ankle during United's match at Ipswich Town on Saturday.

The president of the Spanish Federation, S Augustin Dominguez, commented that when there was a football strike in Uruguay which lasted more than one year, some "fantastic" players ended up working as common labourers, and since that time Uruguayan football

division experience, have also been included in a squad of 13.

Cyrille Regis, the West Bromwich Albion forward, and Ally Robertson, a defender, will need fitness tests before their club's game at Newcastle City. Regis has a groin strain and Robertson a leg injury.

McNaught and Cross stand by.

MONDAY'S RESULTS

GOAL LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: First round: 1. Watford v West Ham; 2. Coventry v Birmingham; 3. Sunderland v Liverpool; 4. Bradford v Nottingham Forest; 5. Bury v Middlesbrough; 6. Doncaster v Bristol City; 7. Luton v Derby County; 8. Peterborough v Chesterfield; 9. Walsall v Wrexham; 10. Wigan v Blackpool; 11. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 12. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 13. Hartlepool v Barnsley; 14. Mansfield v Bury; 15. Yeovil v Blyth Spartans; 16. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 17. Wrexham v Bury; 18. Northampton v Luton; 19. Hartlepool v Bury; 20. Walsall v Wrexham; 21. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 22. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 23. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 24. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 25. Walsall v Wrexham; 26. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 27. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 28. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 29. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 30. Walsall v Wrexham; 31. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 32. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 33. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 34. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 35. Walsall v Wrexham; 36. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 37. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 38. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 39. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 40. Walsall v Wrexham; 41. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 42. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 43. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 44. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 45. Walsall v Wrexham; 46. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 47. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 48. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 49. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 50. Walsall v Wrexham; 51. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 52. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 53. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 54. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 55. Walsall v Wrexham; 56. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 57. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 58. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 59. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 60. Walsall v Wrexham; 61. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 62. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 63. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 64. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 65. Walsall v Wrexham; 66. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 67. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 68. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 69. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 70. Walsall v Wrexham; 71. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 72. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 73. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 74. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 75. Walsall v Wrexham; 76. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 77. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 78. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 79. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 80. Walsall v Wrexham; 81. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 82. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 83. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 84. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 85. Walsall v Wrexham; 86. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 87. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 88. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 89. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 90. Walsall v Wrexham; 91. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 92. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 93. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 94. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 95. Walsall v Wrexham; 96. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 97. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 98. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 99. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 100. Walsall v Wrexham; 101. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 102. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 103. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 104. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 105. Walsall v Wrexham; 106. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 107. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 108. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 109. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 110. Walsall v Wrexham; 111. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 112. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 113. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 114. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 115. Walsall v Wrexham; 116. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 117. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 118. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 119. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 120. Walsall v Wrexham; 121. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 122. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 123. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 124. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 125. Walsall v Wrexham; 126. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 127. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 128. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 129. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 130. Walsall v Wrexham; 131. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 132. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 133. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 134. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 135. Walsall v Wrexham; 136. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 137. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 138. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 139. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 140. Walsall v Wrexham; 141. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 142. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 143. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 144. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 145. Walsall v Wrexham; 146. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 147. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 148. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 149. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 150. Walsall v Wrexham; 151. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 152. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 153. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 154. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 155. Walsall v Wrexham; 156. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 157. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 158. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 159. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 160. Walsall v Wrexham; 161. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 162. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 163. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 164. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 165. Walsall v Wrexham; 166. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 167. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 168. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 169. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 170. Walsall v Wrexham; 171. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 172. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 173. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 174. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 175. Walsall v Wrexham; 176. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 177. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 178. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 179. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 180. Walsall v Wrexham; 181. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 182. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 183. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 184. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 185. Walsall v Wrexham; 186. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 187. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 188. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 189. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 190. Walsall v Wrexham; 191. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 192. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 193. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 194. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 195. Walsall v Wrexham; 196. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 197. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 198. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 199. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 200. Walsall v Wrexham; 201. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 202. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 203. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 204. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 205. Walsall v Wrexham; 206. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 207. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 208. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 209. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 210. Walsall v Wrexham; 211. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 212. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 213. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 214. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 215. Walsall v Wrexham; 216. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 217. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 218. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 219. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 220. Walsall v Wrexham; 221. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 222. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 223. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 224. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 225. Walsall v Wrexham; 226. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 227. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 228. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 229. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 230. Walsall v Wrexham; 231. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 232. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 233. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 234. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 235. Walsall v Wrexham; 236. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 237. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 238. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 239. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 240. Walsall v Wrexham; 241. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 242. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 243. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 244. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 245. Walsall v Wrexham; 246. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 247. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 248. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 249. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 250. Walsall v Wrexham; 251. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 252. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 253. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 254. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 255. Walsall v Wrexham; 256. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 257. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 258. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 259. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 260. Walsall v Wrexham; 261. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 262. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 263. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 264. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 265. Walsall v Wrexham; 266. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 267. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 268. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 269. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 270. Walsall v Wrexham; 271. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 272. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 273. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 274. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 275. Walsall v Wrexham; 276. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 277. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 278. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 279. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 280. Walsall v Wrexham; 281. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 282. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 283. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 284. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 285. Walsall v Wrexham; 286. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 287. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 288. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 289. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 290. Walsall v Wrexham; 291. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 292. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 293. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 294. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 295. Walsall v Wrexham; 296. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 297. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 298. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 299. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 300. Walsall v Wrexham; 301. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 302. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 303. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 304. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 305. Walsall v Wrexham; 306. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 307. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 308. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 309. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 310. Walsall v Wrexham; 311. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 312. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 313. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 314. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 315. Walsall v Wrexham; 316. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 317. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 318. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 319. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 320. Walsall v Wrexham; 321. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 322. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 323. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 324. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 325. Walsall v Wrexham; 326. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 327. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 328. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 329. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 330. Walsall v Wrexham; 331. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 332. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 333. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 334. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 335. Walsall v Wrexham; 336. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 337. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 338. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 339. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 340. Walsall v Wrexham; 341. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 342. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 343. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 344. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 345. Walsall v Wrexham; 346. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 347. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 348. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 349. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 350. Walsall v Wrexham; 351. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 352. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 353. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 354. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 355. Walsall v Wrexham; 356. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 357. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 358. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 359. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 360. Walsall v Wrexham; 361. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 362. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 363. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 364. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 365. Walsall v Wrexham; 366. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 367. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 368. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 369. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 370. Walsall v Wrexham; 371. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 372. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 373. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 374. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 375. Walsall v Wrexham; 376. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 377. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 378. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 379. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 380. Walsall v Wrexham; 381. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 382. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 383. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 384. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 385. Walsall v Wrexham; 386. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 387. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 388. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 389. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 390. Walsall v Wrexham; 391. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 392. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 393. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 394. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 395. Walsall v Wrexham; 396. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 397. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 398. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 399. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 400. Walsall v Wrexham; 401. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 402. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 403. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 404. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 405. Walsall v Wrexham; 406. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 407. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 408. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 409. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 410. Walsall v Wrexham; 411. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 412. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 413. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 414. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 415. Walsall v Wrexham; 416. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 417. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 418. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 419. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 420. Walsall v Wrexham; 421. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 422. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 423. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 424. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 425. Walsall v Wrexham; 426. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 427. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 428. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 429. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 430. Walsall v Wrexham; 431. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 432. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 433. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 434. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 435. Walsall v Wrexham; 436. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 437. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 438. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 439. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 440. Walsall v Wrexham; 441. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 442. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 443. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 444. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 445. Walsall v Wrexham; 446. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 447. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 448. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 449. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 450. Walsall v Wrexham; 451. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 452. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 453. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 454. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 455. Walsall v Wrexham; 456. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 457. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 458. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 459. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 460. Walsall v Wrexham; 461. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 462. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 463. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 464. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 465. Walsall v Wrexham; 466. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 467. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 468. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 469. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 470. Walsall v Wrexham; 471. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 472. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 473. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 474. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 475. Walsall v Wrexham; 476. Fleetwood v Grimsby Town; 477. Leyton Orient v Notts County; 478. Hartlepool v Blyth Spartans; 479. Accrington v Shrewsbury Town; 480. Walsall v Wrexham; 4

RACING

Board advised to experiment with allocations

Prize money allocated to pattern races which are now sponsored should be put under review, according to a report commissioned by the Levy Board. The report, published on Monday, was carried out by Peat Marwick, a firm of accountants, who were asked to make recommendations on the Board's financial management and "ways of improving efficiency generally."

In the report the firm recommend that: "The Board should experiment with prize money allocations in order to ascertain whether the cost can be reduced." They also recommend that the management of Racecourse Technical Services and Racecourse Security Services should meet more often; that the board should make regular policy statements; and that improvements should be made to the board's accounts department.

Regarding loans to racecourses, Peat Marwick say that the Levy Board should not always follow its own policies, and that applications should be considered more carefully. They also point out that savings could be made at both RTS and RSS, and that there are "inefficiencies" in collecting the Levy from smaller bookmakers.

BATH

GOING: hard

Draw: low numbers best

2.00 PENNISLYVANIA MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,598: 1m 3f 150yds) (11)

1	000000	SHARAD (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 4-0	NOM-RUNNER	5
2	000200	EMMA'S STAR (E Geddes) M Blythwood 4-0	S Parkes	10
3	000204	AFRICAN IMAGE (J Burgess) R Hollinshead 3-0	R Fox	10
4	000214	HANNIFIN WALLS (D Codd) 4-0	J Ross	10
5	000216	SCORCHING (M P Doherty) D 3-0	A McGinn	3
6	0-000	SHOOTING STAR (M P Doherty) D 3-0	J Ross	10
7	000217	SHOOTING STAR (J Grice) D Marks 3-0	J Ross	10
8	000218	TANTOON LAD (G Green) M Pines 3-0	T Rogers	5
9	000219	WILLOW (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	T Rogers	5
10	000220	CRIMSON LADY (J Stedden) R Hodges 3-0	R Williams	1
11	000221	THREE PARTS (Mrs T Bright) T Bright 3-0	R Williams	1
12	000222	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
13	104010	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
14	000223	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
15	000224	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
16	000225	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
17	000226	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
18	000227	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
19	000228	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
20	000229	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
21	000230	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
22	000231	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
23	000232	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
24	000233	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
25	000234	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
26	000235	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
27	000236	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
28	000237	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
29	000238	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
30	000239	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
31	000240	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
32	000241	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
33	000242	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
34	000243	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
35	000244	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
36	000245	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
37	000246	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
38	000247	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
39	000248	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
40	000249	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
41	000250	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
42	000251	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
43	000252	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
44	000253	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
45	000254	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
46	000255	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
47	000256	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
48	000257	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
49	000258	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
50	000259	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
51	000260	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
52	000261	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
53	000262	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
54	000263	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
55	000264	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
56	000265	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
57	000266	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
58	000267	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
59	000268	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
60	000269	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
61	000270	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
62	000271	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
63	000272	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
64	000273	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
65	000274	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
66	000275	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
67	000276	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
68	000277	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
69	000278	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
70	000279	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
71	000280	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
72	000281	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
73	000282	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
74	000283	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
75	000284	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
76	000285	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
77	000286	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
78	000287	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
79	000288	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
80	000289	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
81	000290	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
82	000291	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
83	000292	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
84	000293	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
85	000294	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
86	000295	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
87	000296	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
88	000297	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
89	000298	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
90	000299	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
91	000300	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
92	000301	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
93	000302	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
94	000303	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
95	000304	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
96	000305	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
97	000306	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
98	000307	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
99	000308	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
100	000309	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
101	000310	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
102	000311	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
103	000312	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
104	000313	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
105	000314	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
106	000315	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
107	000316	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
108	000317	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
109	000318	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
110	000319	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
111	000320	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
112	000321	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
113	000322	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
114	000323	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
115	000324	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
116	000325	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
117	000326	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
118	000327	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave 3-0	D Mcleod	7
119	000328	VALERIE (H Hird) 5 Gleneave		

La crème de la crème

CJES

 35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
 Tel: 01-588 3538 or 01-588 3576
 Telex 887374

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

London W.1.

EQUIPMENT DIVISION OF MAJOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY T/0/50M

For this appointment we invite applications from candidates with good shorthand and typing and sound secretarial experience. The successful candidate is likely to be aged 24-29 with a good education and the confidence and commitment to progress in a public relations environment. The post involves direct contact with clients, sales and installation of equipment, providing him with marketing statistics etc. and dealing with clients and management. The work is highly confidential and self-assurance, enthusiasm and a warm personality are the qualities we seek. Initial remuneration negotiable £7,500 - 28,000 + contributory pension, interest free season ticket loan. Applications in strict confidence under reference MDED 620/11 to the Managing Director.

 CAMPBELL-JOHNSON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS)
 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3538 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-588 9216.

Central Bureau for Educational Visits & Exchanges

This lively organisation, involved in international educational travel and exchange, requires a Personal Secretary in the Directors and Shorthand Typists in Teacher Exchange (USA) and Study Visits Departments. Excellent shorthand typing skills are essential for all posts. Previous experience and a knowledge of another European language are required for the post of Personal Secretary.

Salary ranges, under review, are £6,979.80-£8,141.10 (Personal Secretary) and £6,018-£6,979.80 (Shorthand Typist).

Please send CV or telephone: Central Bureau (Establishment), Seymour News House, Seymour News, London, W1H 9PE. Tel: 01-486 5101, Ext 238.

British Airports International Require Personal Assistant to the Managing Director

We are a leading firm of Airport Consultants operating internationally. Our Managing Director needs a versatile personal and extremely efficient Personal Assistant who is happy to operate in a busy and often hectic environment. The ability to deal with people at all levels is an important attribute, as is the ability to assist the Managing Director in organising his heavy work load. In addition to the usual responsibilities of a PA, the successful applicant will be accustomed to using initiative as the occasion demands. While experience in aviation would be an advantage, it is not essential.

Attractive conditions of employment have in Central London.
 Apply in writing with full CV to: The Managing Director,
 BRITISH AIRPORTS INTERNATIONAL LTD
 8 Little College Street, London SW1P 5SA
 NO AGENCIES

THE CITY UNIVERSITY School of Electrical Engineering & Applied Physics SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

Salary £6,500 to £7,645 p/a inclusive

An interesting and responsible post in the New School of Electrical Engineering & Applied Physics will be available to a graduate to help in the Co-ordination of Research Work and for the Senior Tutor for Research.

The post will have varied duties including admission work and being secretary to two committees.

Applicants must be competent typists with the ability to work on their own initiative.

Benefits include season ticket loan scheme, 37 days' holiday and excellent sports and recreation facilities.

For further details and an application form please write to Mrs Jane Conner, Personnel Recruitment Assistant, The City 01-280 1107 (24-hour telephone), Closing date for applications 18th September, 1984.

PA/SECRETARY

Organised, well presented, PA/Secretary required to work with the directors and a small team in newly established financial services company of a stockbroker. Experience of insurance helpful but an interest in financial affairs essential. An ability to get on well with clients and a wish for career advancement important. Please apply with full CV, confidence, to:

S. P. Cooke,
 Montagu Loebel Stanley Financial Services Co. Ltd.,
 31 Sun Street, London, EC2

JESTICO & WHILES ARCHITECTS

Require an experienced

PRACTICE SECRETARY

To take charge of this secretarial administrative and bookkeeping aspects of their small, young and lively studio practice. Good holidays, evenings, part-time.

ANGELA DUPONT OR JOHN WHILES

07-236 5647

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (University of London)
SECRETARY

required to assist a Senior Administrator in a busy office which deals with a wide range of work. Excellent typing/typing skills essential. Shorthand/intermediate word processor as advantage.

Salary on scale £6,570-£7,445 inclusive 33 hours per week, 24 days leave including Public and Christmas days. Interest free annual season ticket loan scheme.

Further particulars and application form available from School Office, R.F.H.S., Rowland Hill Street, London NW3 2PF or telephone 01-580 0500 ext 4777. Please quote reference EHS/2. Closing date: 17 Sept, 1984.

RECEPTIONIST MAYFAIR - £7,000

Working for this professional company will be a pleasure. The people are exceptionally nice and the office is very professional. Great visitors, look after a Mayfair switchboard and do some typing (40 wpm). There are also other or two part-time working duties to add to the job.

Bernadette of Bond St.
 Recruitment Consultants
 No 55 West End to Finsbury
 01-828 1204

2 BILINGUAL SECRETARIES ITALY

Our client, a large multinational Co based in Northern Italy, has openings for 2 smart and efficient Secretaries. Fluent in Italian, aged 20-30, with good general secretarial training and/or experience, each will be responsible to one Senior Executive in a busy international dept.

Earnings in the first year amount to LK equivalent £9,000. Flights paid, accommodation found, interviews London shortly.

For further details please ring CLC Language Services & Co (Rec Coss) 01-839 3365.

AUDIO SECRETARY £8,600

With local experience, aged 24+, to work for Partner in charge of audio department. Good speed (minimum 60 wpm), accurate typing and attention to detail, are essential. The post calls for initiative, organisational ability, a friendly disposition and a sense of humour, coupled with a good educational (minimum 5 "O" level) background.

In return you will receive regular reviews, good fringe benefits, a pleasant working environment and up-to-date equipment (DX 840 typewriter).

In the first instance, telephone Myrtle Raftree on 01-828 9151.

Directors' Secretaries
 Tel: 01-529 9523

NATIONAL BANK Requires a Professional Sec.

22+£10,500+

MORTGAGE SUBSIDY

Working in the city, this new position for a professional Secretary is for a responsible person to work for the Managing Director in a recently formed division. In addition to the salary a Christmas bonus of £1,000 plus £100 per month and £1.75% are also offered with full life, Maternity, Retirement, maternity and medical insurance. Other benefits include a car, free parking, free meals and annual staff parties. Good local and overseas experience would be an advantage though not necessary. For further details call:

KAREN MORGAN
 on 01-820 0866
 ECCO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARY PA

For young interior design practice, unusual opportunity, spectacular office. SW1. Fun, varied, fast-working. £20,000 neg.

828 6270
 DEREK FROST

SECRETARY/PA MAYFAIR

Concierge and enthusiastic Secretary to jobs 3 busy Directors in a large, modern, well equipped and development consultancy. Good secretarial skills and some computer experience. £27,400 negotiable. Ring Rachel, 01-429 1342.

01 580 1966

MEDICAL SECRETARY

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

on 01 491 3590

PROPERTY

£7,250+

Consultant Surgeon needs cheerful, adaptable Secretary who is capable, has initiative and enjoys dealing with people for his private practice.

Tel: JOAN RINGROSE

North of the Thames

Winkworth

ESTABLISHED 1835

MORTGAGES

- Executive mortgages at best rate 2% over base (up to 4 times income).
- Executive mortgages available at 1% over base.
- 100% Mortgages up to £150,000 for qualifying applicants.
- Non-status, commercial and 2nd mortgages.
- Mortgages agreed in principle within 24 hrs.

- Block mortgages available for developers.

For further information write to:
WINKWORTH FINANCIAL SERVICES
25a MOTCOMBE ST., LONDON SW1
or telephone: 01-235 0691 and ask for
Miles Bentley or Stephen Hopkins.

WOODFORD GREEN
SEMI-DETACHED BUT EXCEPTIONALLY SPACIOUS
Attractive Victorian family house, adjoining open forestry land. Close proximity to Woodford Green underground station. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 11' luxury en suite, additional w.c., separate shower room, double garage. Fitted kitchen, central heating and featuring period spiral staircase. French doors leading to large terrace. Large garden, garage, double garage. Decorated and maintained to high standard throughout. Double glazing. Decidedly spacious, easily adaptable to provide character.

OFFERS OVER £120,000. REHOMED
TEL: 01-506 2340

CELEBRATED DEVELOPMENT

A rare chance to purchase one of the Cleve Town Mews properties. Situated just north of the City, this development offers 10 modern, spacious flats, each with its own private garden. Semi-detached houses, all with fitted wardrobes plus an en suite shower room. Central heating and featuring period spiral staircase. French doors leading to large terrace. Large garden, garage, double garage. Decorated and maintained to high standard throughout. Double glazing. Decidedly spacious, easily adaptable to provide character.

£120,000. REHOMED
TEL: 01-506 2340

KEN. HIGH ST. (off)

Unfurnished 2 bedroom flat in a fully furnished flats in new modern block. p.c. inc. service charges below £2000. 2 bed. £12,500. 1 bedroom £5,500. Vendor would accept offers. Offers to lease these flats at £7000 and £400 per month thereafter.

Details: Simpson 466 5658 or

Deals 01-994 4158 every. wands

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

MAIDA VALE

A tastefully modernised maisonette comprising 3 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and 2 baths, together with a well equipped kitchen, breakfast room, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£175,000
SALTHER REN 01-367 2071

BALINGSTON

Well located 4 storey house in excellent condition. 3 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 baths, through drawing room, kitchen, bathroom, fully fitted kitchen, breakfast room, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

FARNHAM

Superb 3 bedroom flat in a block of 6 flats in a quiet residential area. 3 bedrooms, 1st floor L-shaped living area, kitchen, bathroom, 2 baths, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

EALING, WS.

Superb 3 bed. flat in prime location open plan, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

WETHERBY GRANGE, ST KEN.

Superb 3 bed. flat overlooking corner of Grove Ave. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

HARROW

Prestigious Estate. Superb 3 bed. flat with 2 reception rooms, 2 baths, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

WILTHAMWOOD RD, NW11

Superb 3 bed. flat overlooking corner of Grove Ave. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, double glazing. R.R. caretaker. Low maintenance fees. £28,000. 01-994 5677.

£13,500. Freecycle
01-2066 6181

CAREER OPPORTUNITY

In a highly successful career opportunity in sales, you will manage or take part in the coordination of staff selection.

Personnel has many facets, and your main task will be to assist in recruitment, with the responsibility to totally correlate the interests of the personnel department. You will be required to assist in your own and manager's support. Take the chance to put your company in the best position in people and their futures in furthering your own career path. Call

Monika Wuschner 831 9666

DRAK C PERSONNEL

EFFICIENT

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

Required by All Gaunt SW1

£14,000

WEST END ART GALLERY

Requires Assistant, Typist, Short-hand and Interpreters in painting Conservation Dept. 18, Gloucester

Street, SW1. Tel: 01-580 0000

ADVERTISING £6,700 + BONUS.

Preference and sex. PA, Sec to Arts

and Crafts Dept. Tel: 01-580 0000

£12,000. Tel: 01-580 0000

New Image Rec Con

ADVERTISING £7,500 + BONUS.

Preference and sex. PA, Sec to Arts

and Crafts Dept. Tel: 01-580 0000

New Image Rec Con

SECRETARY/P.A. Required for young man with experience in the parliamentary business. Full involvement with Cliffs and P.M. office. Work with Cliffs and P.M. attending ministerial meetings. We require a secretary who has a good general office background and has been recruited by us. M. H. Recruitment, 2nd floor, 5th floor, 10th floor, 11th floor, 12th floor, 13th floor, 14th floor, 15th floor, 16th floor, 17th floor, 18th floor, 19th floor, 20th floor, 21st floor, 22nd floor, 23rd floor, 24th floor, 25th floor, 26th floor, 27th floor, 28th floor, 29th floor, 30th floor, 31st floor, 32nd floor, 33rd floor, 34th floor, 35th floor, 36th floor, 37th floor, 38th floor, 39th floor, 40th floor, 41st floor, 42nd floor, 43rd floor, 44th floor, 45th floor, 46th floor, 47th floor, 48th floor, 49th floor, 50th floor, 51st floor, 52nd floor, 53rd floor, 54th floor, 55th floor, 56th floor, 57th floor, 58th floor, 59th floor, 60th floor, 61st floor, 62nd floor, 63rd floor, 64th floor, 65th floor, 66th floor, 67th floor, 68th floor, 69th floor, 70th floor, 71st floor, 72nd floor, 73rd floor, 74th floor, 75th floor, 76th floor, 77th floor, 78th floor, 79th floor, 80th floor, 81st floor, 82nd floor, 83rd floor, 84th floor, 85th floor, 86th floor, 87th floor, 88th floor, 89th floor, 90th floor, 91st floor, 92nd floor, 93rd floor, 94th floor, 95th floor, 96th floor, 97th floor, 98th floor, 99th floor, 100th floor, 101st floor, 102nd floor, 103rd floor, 104th floor, 105th floor, 106th floor, 107th floor, 108th floor, 109th floor, 110th floor, 111th floor, 112th floor, 113th floor, 114th floor, 115th floor, 116th floor, 117th floor, 118th floor, 119th floor, 120th floor, 121st floor, 122nd floor, 123rd floor, 124th floor, 125th floor, 126th floor, 127th floor, 128th floor, 129th floor, 130th floor, 131st floor, 132nd floor, 133rd floor, 134th floor, 135th floor, 136th floor, 137th floor, 138th floor, 139th floor, 140th floor, 141st floor, 142nd floor, 143rd floor, 144th floor, 145th floor, 146th floor, 147th floor, 148th floor, 149th floor, 150th floor, 151st floor, 152nd floor, 153rd floor, 154th floor, 155th floor, 156th floor, 157th floor, 158th floor, 159th floor, 160th floor, 161st floor, 162nd floor, 163rd floor, 164th floor, 165th floor, 166th floor, 167th floor, 168th floor, 169th floor, 170th floor, 171st floor, 172nd floor, 173rd floor, 174th floor, 175th floor, 176th floor, 177th floor, 178th floor, 179th floor, 180th floor, 181st floor, 182nd floor, 183rd floor, 184th floor, 185th floor, 186th floor, 187th floor, 188th floor, 189th floor, 190th floor, 191st floor, 192nd floor, 193rd floor, 194th floor, 195th floor, 196th floor, 197th floor, 198th floor, 199th floor, 200th floor, 201st floor, 202nd floor, 203rd floor, 204th floor, 205th floor, 206th floor, 207th floor, 208th floor, 209th floor, 210th floor, 211st floor, 212nd floor, 213rd floor, 214th floor, 215th floor, 216th floor, 217th floor, 218th floor, 219th floor, 220th floor, 221st floor, 222nd floor, 223rd floor, 224th floor, 225th floor, 226th floor, 227th floor, 228th floor, 229th floor, 230th floor, 231st floor, 232nd floor, 233rd floor, 234th floor, 235th floor, 236th floor, 237th floor, 238th floor, 239th floor, 240th floor, 241st floor, 242nd floor, 243rd floor, 244th floor, 245th floor, 246th floor, 247th floor, 248th floor, 249th floor, 250th floor, 251st floor, 252nd floor, 253rd floor, 254th floor, 255th floor, 256th floor, 257th floor, 258th floor, 259th floor, 260th floor, 261st floor, 262nd floor, 263rd floor, 264th floor, 265th floor, 266th floor, 267th floor, 268th floor, 269th floor, 270th floor, 271st floor, 272nd floor, 273rd floor, 274th floor, 275th floor, 276th floor, 277th floor, 278th floor, 279th floor, 280th floor, 281st floor, 282nd floor, 283rd floor, 284th floor, 285th floor, 286th floor, 287th floor, 288th floor, 289th floor, 290th floor, 291st floor, 292nd floor, 293rd floor, 294th floor, 295th floor, 296th floor, 297th floor, 298th floor, 299th floor, 300th floor, 301st floor, 302nd floor, 303rd floor, 304th floor, 305th floor, 306th floor, 307th floor, 308th floor, 309th floor, 310th floor, 311st floor, 312nd floor, 313rd floor, 314th floor, 315th floor, 316th floor, 317th floor, 318th floor, 319th floor, 320th floor, 321st floor, 322nd floor, 323rd floor, 324th floor, 325th floor, 326th floor, 327th floor, 328th floor, 329th floor, 330th floor, 331st floor, 332nd floor, 333rd floor, 334th floor, 335th floor, 336th floor, 337th floor, 338th floor, 339th floor, 340th floor, 341st floor, 342nd floor, 343rd floor, 344th floor, 345th floor, 346th floor, 347th floor, 348th floor, 349th floor, 350th floor, 351st floor, 352nd floor, 353rd floor, 354th floor, 355th floor, 356th floor, 357th floor, 358th floor, 359th floor, 360th floor, 361st floor, 362nd floor, 363rd floor, 364th floor, 365th floor, 366th floor, 367th floor, 368th floor, 369th floor, 370th floor, 371st floor, 372nd floor, 373rd floor, 374th floor, 375th floor, 376th floor, 377th floor, 378th floor, 379th floor, 380th floor, 381st floor, 382nd floor, 383rd floor, 384th floor, 385th floor, 386th floor, 387th floor, 388th floor, 389th floor, 390th floor, 391st floor, 392nd floor, 393rd floor, 394th floor, 395th floor, 396th floor, 397th floor, 398th floor, 399th floor, 400th floor, 401st floor, 402nd floor, 403rd floor, 404th floor, 405th floor, 406th floor, 407th floor, 408th floor, 409th floor, 410th floor, 411st floor, 412nd floor, 413rd floor, 414th floor, 415th floor, 416th floor, 417th floor, 418th floor, 419th floor, 420th floor, 421st floor, 422nd floor, 423rd floor, 424th floor, 425th floor, 426th floor, 427th floor, 428th floor, 429th floor, 430th floor, 431st floor, 432nd floor, 433rd floor, 434th floor, 435th floor, 436th floor, 437th floor, 438th floor, 439th floor, 440th floor, 441st floor, 442nd floor, 443rd floor, 444th floor, 445th floor, 446th floor, 447th floor, 448th floor, 449th floor, 450th floor, 451st floor, 452nd floor, 453rd floor, 454th floor, 455th floor, 456th floor, 457th floor, 458th floor, 459th floor, 460th floor, 461st floor, 462nd floor, 463rd floor, 464th floor, 465th floor, 466th floor, 467th floor, 468th floor, 469th floor, 470th floor, 471st floor, 472nd floor, 473rd floor, 474th floor, 475th floor, 476th floor, 477th floor, 478th floor, 479th floor, 480th floor, 481st floor, 482nd floor, 483rd floor, 484th floor, 485th floor, 486th floor, 487th floor, 488th floor, 489th floor, 490th floor, 491st floor, 492nd floor, 493rd floor, 494th floor, 495th floor, 496th floor, 497th floor, 498th floor, 499th floor, 500th floor, 501st floor, 502nd floor, 503rd floor, 504th floor, 505th floor, 506th floor, 507th floor, 508th floor, 509th floor, 510th floor, 511st floor, 512nd floor, 513rd floor, 514th floor, 515th floor, 516th floor, 517th floor, 518th floor, 519th floor, 520th floor, 521st floor, 522nd floor, 523rd floor, 524th floor, 525th floor, 526th floor, 527th floor, 528th floor, 529th floor, 530th floor, 531st floor, 532nd floor, 533rd floor, 534th floor, 535th floor, 536th floor, 537th floor, 538th floor, 539th floor, 540th floor, 541st floor, 542nd floor, 543rd floor, 544th floor, 545th floor, 546th floor, 547th floor, 548th floor, 549th floor, 550th floor, 551st floor, 552nd floor, 553rd floor, 554th floor, 555th floor, 556th floor, 557th floor, 558th floor, 559th floor, 560th floor, 561st floor, 562nd floor, 563rd floor, 564th floor, 565th floor, 566th floor, 567th floor, 568th floor, 569th floor, 570th floor, 571st floor, 572nd floor, 573rd floor, 574th floor, 575th floor, 576th floor, 577th floor, 578th floor, 579th floor, 580th floor, 581st floor, 582nd floor, 583rd floor, 584th floor, 585th floor, 586th floor, 587th floor, 588th floor, 589th floor, 590th floor, 591st floor, 592nd floor, 593rd floor, 594th floor, 595th floor, 596th floor, 597th floor, 598th floor, 599th floor, 600th floor, 601st floor, 602nd floor, 603rd floor, 604th floor, 605th floor, 606th floor, 607

Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1

6.00 *Ceefax* AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Seline Scott. News from Fem Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news; weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty between 7.65 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; anti-natal advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 *Ghlarer*. Magazine programme for Asian women. Today's edition includes a discussion on the causes of the increase in mental illness among Asian women.

9.25 *Trades Union Congress 1984*. Vincent Hanna and Lord Scanlon in Brighton for the third day's debates. 10.30 *Play School*, presented by Brian Jameson (r). 10.50 *Trades Union Congress 1984*. Further coverage of the morning's proceedings. 12.45 *Ceefax*.

1.00 *News At Nine*. News from Richard Attalmore and Sandi Marshall. Some of the details come from Michael Fife. 1.27 *Regional news* (London and SE only); *Financial Report* followed by news headlines (with subtitles). 1.30 *King Rolls*. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 1.35 *Brio-a-Brac* (r).

1.45 *Witless*. Houses, Bernard Levin at St. Lawrence, the Hertfordshire village of Bernard Shaw (r).

2.00 *Trades Union Congress 1984*. Coverage of the afternoon session. 4.08 *Regional news* (not London).

4.10 *Play School*, presented by Shealeigh Gibney. 4.30 *Battle of the Planets*. Animated science fiction series (Ceefax title page 70) 4.55 *Newsworld* with Howard Stabelin. 5.00 *Playhouse*. The third and final part of the adventure story set in Australia. 5.25 *The Good Life*. Domestic comedy series set in suburbia (r). 5.30 *Weather*.

6.00 *News*. 6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Film*: *Ooh . . . You Are Awful* (1972) starring Dick Emery. Comedy with Emery playing the part of Charlie Tully, the capital's cleverest confidence trickster. Immediately before flying off to Switzerland with his latest loot, Charlie finds it irresistible to dupe one more unsuspecting punter. Directed by Cliff Owen.

8.30 *No Place Like Home*. William Gaunt and Patricia Garwood as Arthur and Beryl, looking forward to a second honeymoon now that their children are off their hands. They are in for a shock when they return home (r).

9.00 *News with John Humphrys*. 9.25 *The Black Adder*, starring Rowan Atkinson. Part one of a six programme series about the comic rise and fall of the scheming young duke at the court of Richard III. In this first episode King Richard (Peter Cook) is about to vacate his throne to make way for little king Edward IV (Brian Blessed). The Black Adder believes that the time is now ripe for his attempt to rule England.

10.00 *Film*: *The Sergeant* (1973) starring Yul Brynner, Henry Fonda and Diffr Bogarde. Brynner is Vasco, a colonel in the KGB, who defects to the West claiming that he has evidence of Russian penetration in every European intelligence agency. Is he telling the truth or is he really a spy? Directed by Harry Verneuri.

12.00 *News* headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guests, John Hurt and Jim Davidson from 8.45; exercises at 8.45 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 8.51; consumer affairs at 8.54; *Popeye* cartoon at 7.22; *Lloyd Cole* pop video at 7.54; star romance at 8.15; *Eve Pollard's* gossip column at 8.34; gardening hints at 8.43 and 8.56.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news* headlines followed by *Sesame Street*. 10.20 *Dick Tracy Cartoons* (r).

10.30 *Film*: *Trouble with Eva* (1959) starring Robert Urquhart and Myself. Young wife, Louise Kingston shocks the residents of a sleepy riverside town when she decides to turn her home into a tea-room. Directed by Francis Seaver. 11.40 *The Little Rescuers* in *Hook and Ladder*.

12.00 *Rod, Jane and Freddy* with a musical story, *Snowdrop*. 12.10 *Our Backyard*. What will Jean, Laura and Peter decide to call the new hutch Peter has built for Laura's rabbit? 12.30 *The Sunflowers*.

1.00 *News*. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *A Country Practice*. Medical drama set in the Australian outback. 2.30 *Farmhouse Kitchen*. The first of a new series presented by Grace Mulligan. Today she and Joann Hammill prepare a home made preserves.

3.00 *Take the High Road*. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 *Thames news*. 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*. More traumas in the Palmer and Hamilton households.

4.00 *Rod, Jane and Freddy*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *The Moonlighters* (r). 4.20 *Evening*, with Michael Gambon and guest, Geoff Capes (r). 4.40 *Cartoon Time*. Hyde and Hare featuring Bugs Bunny (r). 4.50 *Gold Tight*. Bob Carluccio meets the Coventry Westhammers and Sue Robbie talks to Spandau Ballet's Tony Hadley. 5.15 *Blockbusters*. General knowledge quiz.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*. 6.25 *What It's Worth*. Presented by Penny Junor.

6.35 *Crossroads*. J. Harry Pollard is sharp with Iris Scott when she enquires about his wife.

7.00 *Where There's Life* presented by Miriam Stoppard. Guest, Dr Glenn Wilson argues that marriage lasts longer if the couple are alike (Oracle title page 170).

7.30 *Coronation Street*, Is Bill Webster worrying over nothing?

8.00 *Benny Hill*. Comic sketches larded with innuendo from the master of the double entendre.

8.30 *Fresh Fields*. The first of a new series of domestic adventure stories with Julia McRae and Arden Rodgers as the comfortably off husband and wife who, tonight, return to the hotel where the husband proposed, for an anniversary celebration (Oracle title page 170).

9.00 *Minder*. A welcome return for a new series of the comedy dramas starring George Cole and Dennis Waterman. (Oracle title page 170) (see Choice).

10.00 *News* followed by *Thames news*.

10.30 *Crime Inc.* The final part of the documentary series on the Mafia families' is entitled 'The Old Mob and the New'.

11.30 *Entertainment Express*. Night thoughts from Mgr John Crowley.

12.00 *News* headlines and weather.



● **GLORIANA** (Channel 4, 9.15pm), Benjamin Britten's opera as staged by English National Opera, could almost have been written with television in mind. In this (but only in this) it is like Britten's *Turandot*. Score, Plot and characters are strong enough to invite close inspection by the camera, and the vast dimensions of the London Coliseum seem somehow to have been telescoped to create the intimate feeling of a chamber opera. I do not mean by this that Derek Bailey's filming of *Gloriana* lacks spectacle (it does, in fact, offer much that dazzles the eye), only that the score is never overwhelmed by the costumes and draperies and overall elegance of Tudor pageantry. I cannot decide whether Sarah Walker (as Queen Elizabeth the First) is a better singer than she is an actress. It is, in any case, a role

CHOICE

that largely makes the question academic.

● For a different view of Elizabethan England, totally unromantic and unmusical, watch *TIMEWATCH* (BBC 2, 8.05pm), which includes an item about Elizabeth's repression of the Catholics by using the treason laws. There is also an item about football hooliganism many decades ago, from which an odiously smug sports writer on *The Times* does not emerge with much credit.

● **MINDER** is back tonight (TV, 9.00pm) with all its distinctive qualities intact: fine playing by George Cole and Dennis Waterman (in their world of minor criminality, dog doesn't eat dog; they merely snap playfully at each other's tails); sharp comedy writing (by Andrew

Payne); and situations (tonight's tale involves illicit supplies of tobacco and training shoes) that, with only a pinch of salt, can cheerfully be swallowed. One more thing that might have escaped your notice is that *Minder*'s uncommonly well photographed.

● **BRITERS ON HANCOCK** (Radio 4, 6.30pm) gives the wrong impression. Mr Briers is merely the linkman; the script is by someone else, and so are most of the judgments for and against the worried comedian who took his own life. In the main, an affectionate tribute, with Hancock's

scriptwriters, Galston and Simpson, getting their full entitlement of credit and Denis Norden accurately classifying Hancock with G and S as a comedy giant, but without G and S as just a comedian.

Peter Davallie

BBC 2

6.05 *Open University*: St Paul's Cathedral 6.30 Herod and Judaea 6.55 Battled by Design 7.20 Computing Simulation Models 7.45 Geophysics of the Red Sea. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 *Ceefax* 9.10 *Trades Union Congress 1984*.

10.00 *Reading: Resource Development*. An Open University production in which pupils from Semis County School, Blaydon, demonstrate how young people can edit, reference, store and retrieve material for their own purposes (r).

1.00 *News*. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *A Country Practice*. Medical drama set in the Australian outback. 2.30 *Farmhouse Kitchen*. The first of a new series presented by Grace Mulligan. Today she and Joann Hammill prepare a home made preserves.

3.00 *Take the High Road*. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 *Thames news*. 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*. More traumas in the Palmer and Hamilton households.

4.00 *Rod, Jane and Freddy*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon.

4.15 *Cartoon Time*. Hyde and Hare featuring Bugs Bunny (r). 4.50 *Gold Tight*. Bob Carluccio meets the Coventry Westhammers and Sue Robbie talks to Spandau Ballet's Tony Hadley. 5.15 *Blockbusters*. General knowledge quiz.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*. 6.25 *What It's Worth*. Presented by Penny Junor.

6.35 *Crossroads*. J. Harry Pollard is sharp with Iris Scott when she enquires about his wife.

7.00 *Where There's Life* presented by Miriam Stoppard. Guest, Dr Glenn Wilson argues that marriage lasts longer if the couple are alike (Oracle title page 170).

7.30 *Coronation Street*, Is Bill Webster worrying over nothing?

8.00 *Benny Hill*. Comic sketches larded with innuendo from the master of the double entendre.

8.30 *Fresh Fields*. The first of a new series of domestic adventure stories with Julia McRae and Arden Rodgers as the comfortably off husband and wife who, tonight, return to the hotel where the husband proposed, for an anniversary celebration (Oracle title page 170).

9.00 *Minder*. A welcome return for a new series of the comedy dramas starring George Cole and Dennis Waterman. (Oracle title page 170) (see Choice).

10.00 *Newsnight*. Followed by *Thames news*.

10.30 *Crime Inc.* The final part of the documentary series on the Mafia families' is entitled 'The Old Mob and the New'.

11.30 *Entertainment Express*. Night thoughts from Mgr John Crowley.

12.00 *News* headlines and weather.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 *TUC 84*. Lew Garrard and Gus Macdonald cover the third day's proceedings at Brighton, during which the debates will concentrate on the economy.

12.45 *Racing from York*. Bruce Scott presents coverage of the York meeting, including the Gilbert Stables Trophy (1.00); the Gibney Champion Handicape Futurity (1.30); and the UKO Various Nursery Handicap (2.00).

2.15 *TUC 84*. Further coverage.

5.00 *Alice*. Comedy series about a young widow mother working as a waitress in a Phoenix, Arizona, diner. Today she helps to fuel the fires of love between one of her colleagues, Flo, and Flo's first husband, Big Daddy Dawson.

5.30 *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*. Mary arrives home to find her apartment has been burgled. One of the two police officers who arrive to investigate the break-in finds Mary irresistible so the investigation is prolonged as much as possible. Two days later she is burgled again.

6.00 *The World - A Television History*. Part 15 - Africa before the Europeans: 100-1500. The African societies south of the Sahara were wealthier and more advanced than those of Europe, and had many fine works of art, such as the bronzes of Ife and Benin, and the gradual spread of the Bantu from their Cameroonian homeland superseded the hunting people of the south and made agriculture and animal herding the main pursuit of the rural peoples.

6.30 *Splash*. In the sixth programme of his seven-part series on swimming, David Wilkie is joined by two British internationals and the three of them demonstrate the secrets of good starts and quick turns (r).

7.00 *Channel Four News* includes a report by Trevor MacDonald on the South African whites.

7.50 Comment from May Pepper of the Christian Women's Information and Resource Service.

8.00 *Broadsides*. Barry is again questioned by the police about his alibi but will not budge from his story: a downcast George is even more fed-up after he bumps into Tommy McArdle; and the Jackson twins start at their new school.

8.30 *People to People*. Struggle for Black Community. The fourth and final film in the series examining specific black communities' struggle for dignity and rights focuses on Leicester where there are concentrations of both Asians and West Indians.

9.15 *Gloriana*. The English National Opera's production of Benjamin Britten's dramatic opera, recorded at the London Coliseum shortly before the Company's recent tour of the United States (see Choice).

12.10 *The Tudor Face*. The miniatures of Nicholas Hilliard. Closedown.

Radio 4

Programmes on long wave. 1 indicates stereo. 2 indicates FM. 3 indicates VHF. 4 indicates MW. 5 indicates LW.

6.00 *News Briefing*. Weather. 6.10 *Long March*. 6.15 *Shifting Shores*. 6.20 *Geoffrey Chaucer*. 6.25 *Sports*. 6.30 *Prayer for the Day*. 6.45 *Music for the Day*. 6.55 *Top of the Hour*.

6.45 *Local News* (with Libby Purves and studio guests including Cecil Parkinson MP).

10.00 *News: Gardeners' Question Time*, from Headstone, Oxford. 10.15 *News: Travel* (with Ted Wells). 10.30 *Weather*.

10.45 *Music for the Day*. 10.55 *Top of the Hour*.

11.45 *God and I*. St. Peter's in Thanet. 12.00 *Death Surprise Us*.

12.27 *Death Surprise Us*.

1.00 *World at One: News: The Archers*. 1.15 *Shipping Forecast*.

2.00 *News: Woman's Hour*. Includes an interview with the new Head of Roedean, Ann R. Long. 2.30 *Weather*.

2.45 *World at One: News: The Archers*.

3.00 *News: Weather*.

3.45 *News: Weather*.

4.00 *News: The Mysterious Death of Mabel Greenwood*. Roger Worsey investigates the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Mabel Greenwood (1919).

4.45 *News: Weather*.

5.00 *PM: News*. 5.5

